

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1984

RUNNING OF THE BULLS — A U.S. Army paratrooper stationed in Spain, Stephen Townsend, was badly gored during the San Fermin fiesta in Pamplona, Spain. The 22-year-old soldier, from Nashville, Tennessee, was reported in stable condition at the Navarre hospital. He was gored from the knee to the middle of the thigh. Doctors said he needed blood transfusions, and that he could not be moved before Wednesday.

Gandhi, Opponents Appear to Open Pre-Campaign Struggle for Influence

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — It appears unlikely that India will hold a general election before late September, but events of the last month suggest the campaign has already begun.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appears to be trying to rebuild her former image as a strong, decisive leader. But her opponents are charging that she fashioned a high-handed coup to topple the state government in Kashmir and that she is ultimately responsible for

two years of separatist violence in neighboring Punjab in the north. (India blamed Sikhs living abroad for aiding the extremists in Punjab. Page 5.)

Many politicians believe the off-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cial campaign will focus on what an editorial in The Times of India last week called "Mrs. Gandhi's culpability or otherwise" for the violent disruption in recent months, particularly in the north.

The five-year term of the present Parliament expires Jan. 20. It is widely assumed Mrs. Gandhi will order elections to the lower house to be held by then.

However, some officials and commentators argue that the new Parliament will not have to convene until six months after Jan. 20 and that Mrs. Gandhi will have until then to call the election.

Mrs. Gandhi has repeatedly said the elections will come "when they are due." This is most often interpreted to mean the balloting would take place in November or December. But Mrs. Gandhi could easily call it earlier if she saw advantages for her party.

It is considered highly unlikely that the election announcement will come before the last week of August. The five-week "monsoon session" of Parliament does not end until then, and members would not be free to campaign. The monsoon now under way also makes campaigning impractical. The voting would probably not come before late September or early October.

Meanwhile, the opposition has been assailing the government's recent actions with gusto. Last Wednesday, opposition leaders in New Delhi accused the Congress-I Party led by Mrs. Gandhi of having engineered last week's downfall of the Kashmir government of Farooq Abdullah and putting a "puppet government" in its place.

The Gandhi government had for some months been accusing Mr. Abdullah of giving aid and support to Pakistani sympathizers in Kashmir and with allowing training camps for Sikh terrorists from Punjab to operate.

There has also been a political animus between Mr. Abdullah and the Gandhi camp ever since the two groups failed to cement a political alliance before the May 1982 state elections in Kashmir. Mr. Abdullah and his National Conference Party went their own way and soundly beat the Congress-I Party.

As a result, the Gandhi camp had apparently been seeking for some time to remove Mr. Abdullah. An opportunity arose when a faction within the National Conference Party broke away and expelled Mr. Abdullah. The party retaliated by expelling the leader of the rival faction, Ghulam Mohammed Shah. Mr. Abdullah's brother-in-law.

On July 2, 12 members of the National Conference Party who had supported Mr. Abdullah defected to the Shah faction, depriving him of a majority in the state assembly. At that point Mr. Shah was named the new state leader by the governor of the state, Jagmohan, who was recently appointed by the Gandhi government.

It was considered likely that the Congress-I Party would join with the 13 defectors to give Mr. Shah a majority. The Congress Party would not formally rule Kashmir, but it would control the Shah government and could demand election support.

The Congress Party in recent months has also been accused of trying to topple the opposition Janata Party government in the southern state of Karnataka by buying the defections of legislators. There is a widespread assumption that whether the defectors Kashmiri legislators were paid or not, the Congress Party engineered their defections.

Opponents have characterized the Shah regime as a puppet installed through dubious methods in violation of democratic norms. The Statesman, an important national newspaper, called the action "a coup" and said that this, along with other recent actions by Mrs. Gandhi, suggested that "after a long period of dithering, she has decided on firm action as the only means to refurbish her government's image."



PRESIDENTIAL CHAT — Three West German presidents met at a reception on the 65th birthday of former President Walter Scheel, right. From left are former President Karl Carstens, President Richard von Weizsäcker and Mr. Scheel's wife, Mildred.

U.S. Envoy to Meet With Papandreou In Bid to Ease Tensions Over Criticism

New York Times Service

ATHENS — The Greek and U.S. governments moved Tuesday toward easing the tension that followed recent U.S. criticism of the Socialist government's foreign policies. U.S. diplomats and Greek government sources said.

A meeting is scheduled for Wednesday between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece and the U.S. ambassador, Montague Stearns, U.S. diplomatic sources said. They added that the main outstanding issue is a strike by Greek employees at the American bases.

The Greek government spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, who on Monday had threatened a revision of U.S.-Greek relations and even the status of the American bases should Washington's criticism continue, said Tuesday at a briefing for foreign correspondents that he would not be making any further comment on the issue.

Greece was criticized last month by Richard R. Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that cooperation with the Greek government was becoming increasingly difficult because of its pro-Soviet policies.

The U.S. State Department also has accused Athens of being unwilling to combat terrorism after a

Jordanian suspected of plotting an attack was allowed to leave Greece.

The Greek parliamentary opposition, which had been strongly critical of the government's foreign policies and apparent provocation of the United States, also announced that it was willing to offer its services "to help restore Greece's traditional friendship with the United States."

VOA Stations Threatened — Greek officials have warned that Greece may close two Voice of America relay stations that broadcast programs to the Middle East and Southeast Asia if the United States persists in blocking the purchase of used U.S. fighter aircraft. The Washington Post reported from Athens.

The Greek officials were reacting to reports that Washington has vetoed a sale of second-hand F-5 aircraft from Norway to Greece, and that the planes might be sold to Turkey instead.

"Smooth Greek-American relations, which include the presence of the U.S. bases and the VOA stations, depend on the preservation of the balance of power in the Aegean," a Greek government spokesman said Monday.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the expected decision to block transfer of the F-5s is a "limited

and carefully calibrated" gesture to demonstrate disapproval of the Greek government's failure last month to take action against the suspected Jordanian terrorists.

However, the officials stressed, Washington also is making clear that, despite serious differences with Mr. Papandreou on specific issues, the United States wants to retain a long-range framework of friendship and cooperation with Greece.

The U.S. officials said that Greece is considering the purchase of U.S.-made F-16 or F-18 fighters, and Washington's action on the F-5s will not be applied to the more advanced aircraft if Greece decides to request them.

In the Reagan administration's judgment, the U.S. officials said, the Greeks are likely to protest the F-5 action and possibly make some symbolic retaliation. However, the officials continued, the Reagan administration believes that Mr. Papandreou realizes his overall interests lie with the West and NATO, and he is not expected to push the issue to a serious confrontation.

The issue over the sale of the F-5s has coincided with new strikes by Greek workers at U.S. bases in the country. U.S. officials hinted Monday that uncertainty resulting from the strikes may have set back a \$200-million project to update the base facilities.

Shamir Says He'd Offer Labor a Coalition Role

(Continued from Page 1)

results, despite the findings of the latest poll, by the newspaper Ma'ariv, which shows Labor winning 47 seats in the 120-member Knesset and the Likud 37 seats. A survey conducted by the same pollsters a month ago showed Labor winning 51 seats and Likud 36.

Mr. Shamir's avuncular, low-key style has earned him a great deal of respect among the Israeli electorate since he took office, but whether his party will carry the elections is another question.

"The best poll is the day of the elections," said Mr. Shamir, who succeeded Menachem Begin after he retired last October. "I feel that the atmosphere is getting more and more favorable to us, day by day."

Speaking about his government's attitude toward a negotiated settlement with Jordan or the West Bank Palestinians, Mr. Shamir reiterated that he would not favor any kind of territorial compromise and would demand instead that a final settlement of the West Bank issue be based on autonomy for its inhabitants, or some other mutually agreed arrangement, "under the sovereignty of Israel."

Asked what would motivate Jordan or the West Bank Palestinians

to negotiate with Israel if they were not being offered territory in return, Mr. Shamir said: "The will to have peace, to live together with us. It is our common destiny that we live together, Jews and Arabs."

Mr. Shamir's remarks seemed indicative of the general hardening of Israeli attitudes toward negotiations with the Arab states. This attitudinal shift, in the view of Israeli political analysts, has been the result of Israeli disappointment with the lack of any real normalization of relations with Egypt since the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Another factor was Lebanon's abrogation of the May 17, 1983, troop withdrawal agreement, which was supposed to have been the political fruit of the Israeli invasion. According to the Camp David agreements, he said, Israel and the West Bank Palestinians must agree to some form of autonomy for a five-year transitional period, before the final disposition of the territory is decided.

"We have to agree on the autonomy as a transition period," said Mr. Shamir, "but one of the options may be, I don't know, that this situation [autonomy] continues. Nobody has discussed it so far, but it could be a solution."

Greek Policy Worries Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

the first time that one ally tried to stop a second from improving its forces. Greece was eventually ruled out of order, alliance sources said.

Concern about Greece's attitudes has not meant its actual exclusion from any groups. Instead, there has been an increase in separate gatherings among allies who are comfortable with one another's positions.

An expert on NATO affairs said that the regular meetings of the alliance's intelligence committee, whose information comes largely from the United States, Britain and West Germany, has become less informative in view of Greece's presence.

Although the tendency was already present before the election of Mr. Papandreou's Socialist Party in 1981, an official said, much of NATO's serious business is now handled by the five leading members — the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Italy. The official said he did not believe that issues of major importance were being discussed within the Nuclear Planning Group, an alliance committee to which Greece has access.

Under Mr. Papandreou, Greece has taken its distance from the deployment of the new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and has pressed for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, a proposal NATO regards as one that diverts attention from what it considers the Soviet arms buildup targeted on other members of the alliance.

West European officials said the pattern of avoiding the Greeks was also apparent in dealing with terrorism. Greece is not formally associated with the Club of Rome, a group of internal security chiefs from nine West European countries. Nor is Greece a member of a group known as the Council of Five, which brings together the anti-terrorist commands of France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and West Germany.

3 U.S. Nuns Die in Crash — The Associated Press

PEVELEY, Missouri — Three elderly Roman Catholic nuns died Monday when a homemade trailer broke loose, swerved across the median of an interstate highway and struck their station wagon head-on, authorities said. All had belonged to the Sisters of St. Joseph religious order for more than 50 years.

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WORLD BRIEFS

British Ship Reported Bombed in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — An unidentified plane fired two missiles at a British tanker in neutral Gulf waters Tuesday, according to shipping sources and officials of Lloyd's of London, the vessel's insurer.

British Petroleum, which owns the vessel, British Renown, said none of the crew was injured in the attack. One of the two missiles bounced off the deck while the other hit oil loading equipment and caused a small fire, shipping sources said in Bahrain, about 70 miles (113 kilometers) south of the reported attack.

The General Council of British Shipping said the British Renown was the first British-registered oil tanker to be hit in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Sakharov Reportedly Being Drugged

MOSCOW (UPI) — The dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, is being treated with mind-altering drugs in a hospital in the city of Gorki where he has lived in internal exile since January 1980, two separate sources said Tuesday.

Kesron College, a British organization that monitors Soviet dissident activities, said Mr. Sakharov has been forcibly treated with psychotropic drugs for the past month and a half under the supervision of Vladimir Rozhnov, a doctor who specializes in hypnosis. Kesron said the report was from a usually reliable source but could not be confirmed.

A reliable psychiatric source in Moscow independently gave the same information Tuesday and said authorities were hoping that Mr. Sakharov, 63, would soon sign a declaration to be published in national newspapers.

Beirut Is Calm; Airport Is Reopened

BEIRUT (NYT) — All crossing points between Moslem and Christian parts of the Lebanese capital were open Tuesday and both the port and airport were in full operation in the first day of real calm since a government peace plan went into effect a week ago.

Traffic flowed freely through four gateways guarded by the national army. They had been blocked Monday by demonstrators demanding the release of kidnapped relatives. The protesters called off their action to give the government time to decide what to do about scores of Lebanese who have been missing for months or years.

The senior Libyan diplomat here, Mohammed al-Faiouzi, was released unharmed Monday night hours after being kidnapped. He and members of his staff were reported to have been warned to leave Lebanon. The kidnapping was claimed by the Sadr Brigades, named after Imam Moussa Sadr, the spiritual head of Lebanon's Shiite community, who vanished after a visit to Libya six years ago.

Arafat Meets With Pérez de Cuellar

GENEVA (Combined Dispatches) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met for two hours Tuesday with UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to discuss the possibility of an international Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said last week that he wanted to meet with Mr. Arafat, whose PLO has observer status in the United Nations, to complete his assessment of the Middle East situation following visits last month to Jordan, Syrian, Lebanon, Egypt and Israel.

He said that he saw little chance of convening a full-scale peace conference because of opposition from Israel and the United States. But he said he was pressing for a more limited debate grouping the major powers, Middle Eastern countries and the PLO under the auspices of the UN Security Council. (AP, Reuters)

France Backs All-Party Mideast Talks

AMMAN (Reuters) — President François Mitterrand of France on Tuesday said he would support a Middle East peace conference involving all the parties concerned, including the Palestinians.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman after talks with King Hussein, a strong backer of such a conference, Mr. Mitterrand said he had always favored direct negotiations between the protagonists.

Mr. Mitterrand said both the United States and the Soviet Union should participate. It would be a basic mistake to try to solve the Palestinian problem without the Palestinians, he said, but he did not suggest that the Palestine Liberation Organization should represent them. The United States and Israel have rejected PLO participation when similar proposals were made in the past, apparently fearing the occasion would be exploited for propaganda.

Fire Prompts Taiwan Mine Shutdown

TAIPEI (Combined Dispatches) — Fire sent thick smoke pouring through a coal mine Tuesday and police said they feared all 133 miners were trapped. President Chiang Ching-kuo ordered all mines on the island shut.

Police said that the fire apparently was started by an electrical short circuit in a compressor in the Mei-Shan pit in Juifang, 31 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Taipei.

Mr. Chiang ordered all 110 mines on Taiwan to halt operations beginning Thursday, until further notice. On June 20, an explosion and cave-in at the Hsi Shan mine, southeast of Taipei, killed 74 miners in Taiwan's worst mine disaster. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Poland Says Meat Supplies Shrinking

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish government has warned that meat supplies, in the past one of the country's most sensitive political issues, will fall 6 to 8 percent in the coming six months and that fish, tea and coffee will be harder to find, official newspapers reported Tuesday.

The government gave no reason for the expected drop but official figures say state purchases of livestock from farmers were 8.5 percent lower in the first five months of this year than in the equivalent 1983 period. On the other hand, Poland has contracted to import about 125,000 metric tons of meat this year, compared with 41,500 in 1983, to try to avoid cutting rations from the current 5.5 pounds (2.5 kilograms) a month for each person.

The government raised meat prices in January and has promised not to increase them again this year. Two of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's predecessors, Wladyslaw Gomulka and Edward Gierka, were toppled by protests against overnight attempts to raise prices for meat and other foods. General Jaruzelski has tried to defuse potential unrest by announcing food price increases well in advance.

2 Women Give Up at U.K. Missile Base

LONDON (AP) — Two women peace campaigners surrendered to police Tuesday inside a cruise missile base at Greenham Common after a left-wing member of the opposition Labor Party, Tony Benn, said that the women had been there undetected for seven days. The women turned themselves in to police and were released without being charged.

Mr. Benn, an opponent of U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain, said Monday that they had been on the base, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of London, for a week, living in a makeshift shelter and being supplied daily with food and drink.

The Defense Ministry said it was investigating how long the women were inside the base and how close they got to sensitive installations. A Conservative member of Parliament, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, said, "If two women are willing to lead scruffy lives, of course they can hide within the perimeter but there is no way they can get anywhere near the cruise missiles and it is mischievous to suggest that they can."

For the Record

A group calling itself the Ulster Freedom Fighters said Tuesday it shot and killed a Catholic café owner in Belfast on Monday in retaliation for fire damage to a Protestant church in Londonderry. (Reuters)

Egypt said Tuesday that France has agreed in principle that Egypt can sell French-made, Egyptian-assembled arms to other countries. Diplomatic sources said some might be sold to Iraq, which already is buying Egyptian ammunition and spare parts. Egypt is France's chief arms client in the Middle East. (UPI)

Jochen Meinel, 31, a cellist with East Germany's Staatskapelle Berlin Orchestra, has defected in Japan and flown to West Germany, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. He was the second cellist to defect during the orchestra's four-week tour of Japan. (AP)

Two West German F-104 Starfighters crashed Tuesday in separate mishaps, killing one woman on the ground and injuring two men, police said. Both pilots ejected safely; one was slightly injured. (AP)

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan has arrived in Moscow prior to Javier Pérez de Cuellar's visit Wednesday when the UN secretary-general will confer with Soviet leaders on finding an end to the war in Afghanistan. Mr. Karmal arrived Monday. Kabul radio said he had come for a medical checkup. (Reuters)

Bolivian athletes will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, a spokesman said in La Paz. President Hernán Siles Zuazo on Monday reversed an earlier decision and authorized a team of Bolivians to take part. (UPI)

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WORLD BRIEF

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OTHERS' PROTEST — Argentine women whose relatives "disappeared" under country's former military government protest in front of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Buenos Aires, where President Raul Alfonsín and other officials attended independence Day ceremonies. The women, known as the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, have been demanding information on the missing for more than seven years.

Nicaragua Expels 10 Foreign Priests After Archbishop Leads Protest March

The Associated Press
NAGUA — Nicaragua's government, in its latest confrontation with the Roman Catholic Church, has expelled 10 foreign priests accused of anti-government activity.
 The announcement was made Monday by more than 300 led by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua, in a priest of accused of anti-Sandinist rebels.
 The march, the first such protest church officials, was held under a national state of emergency imposed in 1982 because of increasing rebel attacks.
 The Ministry of the Interior said that the 10 were "taking part in plans to a confrontation between arch and the state."
 Reverend Archbishop Obando y said that the expulsion "is over from the Interior Ministry's march. This is evidence of a confrontation between arch and the state."
 The state immigration office said Sandinist and church officials recently to try to reduce tension and persuade the church to an attitude of "sensibility."

"But far from accepting this call for sensibility," the office said, "they have been developing a plan to 'heighten supposed contradictions and have been complementing the aggression against Nicaragua.'"
 The church has accused the government of being totalitarian and has called for a dialogue with the U.S.-supported rebels.
 The Interior Ministry identified the expelled priests as Francisco San Martín, Vicente Candelari, Santiago Amador and Francisco Castell, all of Spain; Benito Laplanche of Canada; Manuel Huerta and José Joaquín Montero of Costa Rica; Mario Fiamandri and Benito Petito of Italy, and Mario Madrid of Panama.
 Archbishop Obando y Bravo led 27 priests and about 300 sympathizers in the short march from a suburban Managua church to the seminary where the Reverend Luis Amador Peña has been confined for two weeks pending a government investigation.
 It was not clear whether any of the expelled priests had taken part in the protest march.
Long-Simmering Conflict
 Earlier, *Don Williams of the Los Angeles Times* reported from Managua:
 The Sandinist move against the

U.S., Russia To Modernize Hot Line Link

High-Speed Teletypers To Be Placed in Offices

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A Soviet delegation is scheduled to arrive here Wednesday to complete an agreement with the United States to modernize the so-called hot line communication links between the Kremlin and the White House, according to officials in both governments.

The technical negotiations, which began a year ago, got caught up in the general freezing of relations following deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe in December.

A Soviet source said last week that Moscow was ready to sign an agreement as long as it was not pictured as anything more than technical, not involving arms control. A State Department official said Monday, "we are not pressing for high visibility."

If agreement is reached this week, U.S. sources said, it would mark another sign that the two superpowers have begun to move ahead on some issues that had been stalled for the last six months.

In another area, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, announced Monday that the United States recently submitted to the Soviet Union a draft agreement on cultural exchanges and that negotiations on the text would begin soon in Moscow.

The hot line system's slow teletype machines, which can transmit only 67 words a minute, have been used to head off misunderstandings in several past crises. They are now to be supplemented in both Washington and Moscow with new high-speed equipment that can send "pictures, graphics and a whole page of prepared text... in a second," a State Department official said.

The hot line was installed originally 21 years ago after the Cuban missile crisis to permit the two nations to communicate in times of danger and minimize likelihood of a nuclear attack because one side misjudged the other's intentions.

According to a study by the Rand Corp. last year, the hot line has been used during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the 1971 India-Pakistan war, the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus and the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Each country now uses its own equipment, including national satellites, to transmit to the other. The Russians send to a satellite whose signals are received by a ground station in the United States that in turn transmits to the Pentagon and to the White House.

The U.S. transmissions are beamed by satellite to a Soviet ground station.

U.S. Restricts Official Travel to Bulgaria

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has issued a directive banning "nonessential" travel by U.S. government employees to Bulgaria.

The action was described here as an expression of displeasure over the indications that Bulgaria was involved in terrorism and drug trafficking.

The unpublished directive, issued Friday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz's chief administrative officer, Charles M. Hill, was described officially as a "routine interdepartmental memorandum."

The department's public affairs adviser for European affairs, Charles T. Sylvester, said that such directives had gone out in the past to cover such situations as the shortage of housing in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, or unsettled conditions in Guinea.

He declined to provide any reasons for the Bulgarian memorandum, but a senior State Department official said: "It's no secret that we're unhappy about criminal activities in support of international terrorism and drug trafficking."

A prosecutor in Rome, according to a recently disclosed report, has implicated Bulgaria in a plot to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

A representative of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency told a House subcommittee last month that 25 percent of the heroin that arrives in the United States goes through Bulgaria.

The effect of the directive may be limited as it does not affect civilian travel, and travel by government employees would be banned in a particular case only after the State Department, in consultation with other agencies, determines it to be "nonessential."

Such actions could create East-West trade complications. The Commerce Department, which is supporting a major international trade fair in Bulgaria in September, could be hindered in its efforts to coordinate American participation.

A Reagan administration official, who asked not to be identified, said two recent developments triggered the State Department move:

• The overwhelming Senate support for legislation sponsored by Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina, that bars the use of government funds to promote trade with Bulgaria.

• The announcement last Thursday that Bulgaria had signed a trade agreement with Guyana.

State departments on East-West trade. Both departments had been allies in battles with the Pentagon and other foes of greater exchanges.

The Commerce Department is coordinating American activities at the Bulgarian trade fair, which is to be held from Sept. 24 to Oct. 1 in Plovdiv, Bulgaria's second largest city.

Leading American multinational corporations such as Dow Chemical, Stauffer Chemical, American Cyanamid, Coca-Cola, Bristol Myers, Honeywell, Celanese, FMC, and Westinghouse have been invited to take part.

NASA May Combine Shuttle Missions

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is considering a plan to combine the 12th and 13th missions of the space shuttle as a way to avoid expensive delays that could push at least one mission scheduled for 1984 into next year.

NASA sources said they expect a decision this week on whether to reschedule the aborted 12th mission for late July, move the 13th mission forward from its planned launch date on Aug. 29 or combine the two missions and fly Discovery into orbit for its maiden voyage on Aug. 29.

"The big problem with combining missions is that we cannot combine crews," a NASA source said Monday. "Five crew members from the aborted flight or from the August flight would have to step down and wait for another turn."

The question of combining missions came up last weekend when technicians at NASA's engine test facility at Bay St. Louis, Miss., were unable to duplicate the failure of Discovery's starboard engine that aborted its maiden flight on June 26.

The engine had been shipped to Bay St. Louis, mounted on a special test stand and pushed through three long dry runs to see if the main fuel valve would fail the way it did on the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida four seconds before liftoff. The engine was dismantled Monday and its parts shipped all over the country to the manufacturers to see if they could help solve the riddle.

"No matter what we did, we were unable to duplicate the failure," a

NASA source said. "And until we understand what went wrong, we don't want to fly."

The longer it takes to make a decision on the aborted 12th flight, the more it will affect the five flights still scheduled for 1984. Even now, the next flight cannot take off on Aug. 29 if a decision is made to reschedule the aborted 12th mission ahead of it. The next mission is to be a relaunching of Discovery, which means it could not be ready in time to make a second flight before the middle of September.

The aborted flight of Discovery was scheduled to be the first automatic shuttle landing, wherein the onboard computers land the shuttle without either of the two pilots touching the controls. Discovery can no longer demonstrate that landing, because it would not be able to land during daylight.

Even more troublesome is what to do with five crew members if NASA combines the two flights. Six astronauts were to make the aborted 12th mission, and five are set to make the 13th. Only one is assured of a flight if the missions are joined. That is Charles D. Walker, a payload specialist.

Mondale Restates Views on Ferraro

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale took issue Tuesday with a published report that he was disappointed with his interview with Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro.

On the contrary, Mr. Mondale said, he was impressed with the New York Democrat's knowledge of the issues. "She fully demonstrated her command of these subjects, and I was extremely impressed. Her constituents have every reason to be proud of her."

The New York Times had reported that Mr. Mondale's aides said the former vice president felt his session last week with Mrs. Ferraro had been "not quite up to expectations." But Mr. Mondale contradicted story in a letter to The Times and during an interview on a morning TV program Tuesday.

Peter Hurd, Artist, Dies 80 in New Mexico

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Peter Hurd, 80, dramatic portraits of the eastern United States have been in galleries, public buildings and museums and popular magazines nearly 50 years, died Monday from complications of pneumonia in Roswell, New Mexico.

Hurd's career reached the presidential criticism when B. Johnson turned down a commissioned portrait of himself in 1965, calling it "the thing I ever saw." Mr. Hurd, "What do you like, Mr. President?" Mr. Johnson whisked magazine illustration of him to the artist, Norman Rockwell.

Though clenched teeth, Mr. Hurd said to have replied that Mr. Rockwell was a good artist, he mainly coped with photographs and "I've learned to copy photos." The age of Mr. Johnson was later d by the Smithsonian Institution.

Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, Franco Foe, Political Exile
AVILA, Spain (Combined Dispatches) — Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, 91, one of Spain's most prominent political exiles during the Franco regime, died here Sunday. He had served as president of the government-in-exile of the Spanish Republic from 1961 to 1971.

Mr. Sánchez Albornoz was a member of the Spanish Academy of History and a former rector of Madrid University. He was briefly the foreign minister of the Spanish Republic in 1933 and was the ambassador to Portugal when the civil war began in 1936.

When the Franco forces won the war in 1939, Mr. Sánchez Albornoz went into exile in Argentina. He visited Spain briefly in 1976, the year after Franco's death. Greeted by representatives of King Juan Carlos I and a cheering crowd, he said, "I have only one word — peace. We have killed each other too much already." He returned to Spain in 1983 because of failing health. (AP, Reuters, IHT)

Other deaths:
 George Oppen, 76, a poet, Saturday in Sunnyvale, California. "Of Being Numerous," which won a Pulitzer Prize, was published in 1968.

Elba de Padua Lima, 69, one of Brazil's most successful soccer coaches, Saturday in Rio de Janeiro.

Randall Thompson, 25, who composed choral works like "The Testament of Freedom," in 1943, evoking a folksy, patriotic vision of the United States, Monday in Boston.

José Humberto Quintero, 81, Venezuela's first Roman Catholic cardinal, Sunday in Caracas.

Reginald Stewart, 84, under whose baton from 1942 to 1958 the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra gained national stature, on Sunday.



Peter Hurd

Murder Suspect In U.S. Ends 13 Years as Fugitive

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Stephen M. Bingham, a member of a prominent Connecticut family, has surrendered to the authorities, ending 13 years of flight from prosecution on five murder charges stemming from an escape attempt by a black militant at a California prison.

Mr. Bingham was jailed without access to bail and was to be arraigned Tuesday. In a public statement before he surrendered on Monday to the Marin County sheriff, he said he would plead not guilty and would testify at his trial.

Terry Boren, assistant district attorney of Marin County, said the state would probably oppose Mr. Bingham's petition to be given bail because "he's been a fugitive for 13 years."

Mr. Bingham, 42, refused to answer questions about the events of Aug. 21, 1971, the day he is said to have delivered a pistol to George L. Jackson, a black militant who was then a prisoner at San Quentin.

Within 40 minutes after Mr. Bingham, a lawyer, had left the prison grounds, two prison trustees and three guards died in the escape attempt.

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Mont Sect Leaders Defend Beatings, 'Fallen Nature,' Even of Babies

The Associated Press

AND FOND, Vermont — of a restrictive church sect lies in a public meeting after one of them were abusing children. They told angry people that a "lost generation" result unless youngsters are "properly

meeting on Monday came after the state seized 112 from the Northeast Kingdom Community Church community. They have then examined for physical and psychological. However, the youngsters teased within a few hours judge ruled there was not evidence to warrant the

town resident who is a former, Mary Hare, asked the what age sect members disciplining their children. u wait until a child is able u then you have waited too replied a church elder, Wiseman. "Even little babies a fallen nature... and be disciplined," he said.

"We discipline our children cause disciplining children of the standard of God," 13-year-old former church over intervals for seven

e the Lord with fear," Mr. m added, quoting the Old m's Book of Psalms and his finger at the audience.

IN MEMORIAM

CH. A. KEUSSEOGLOU,

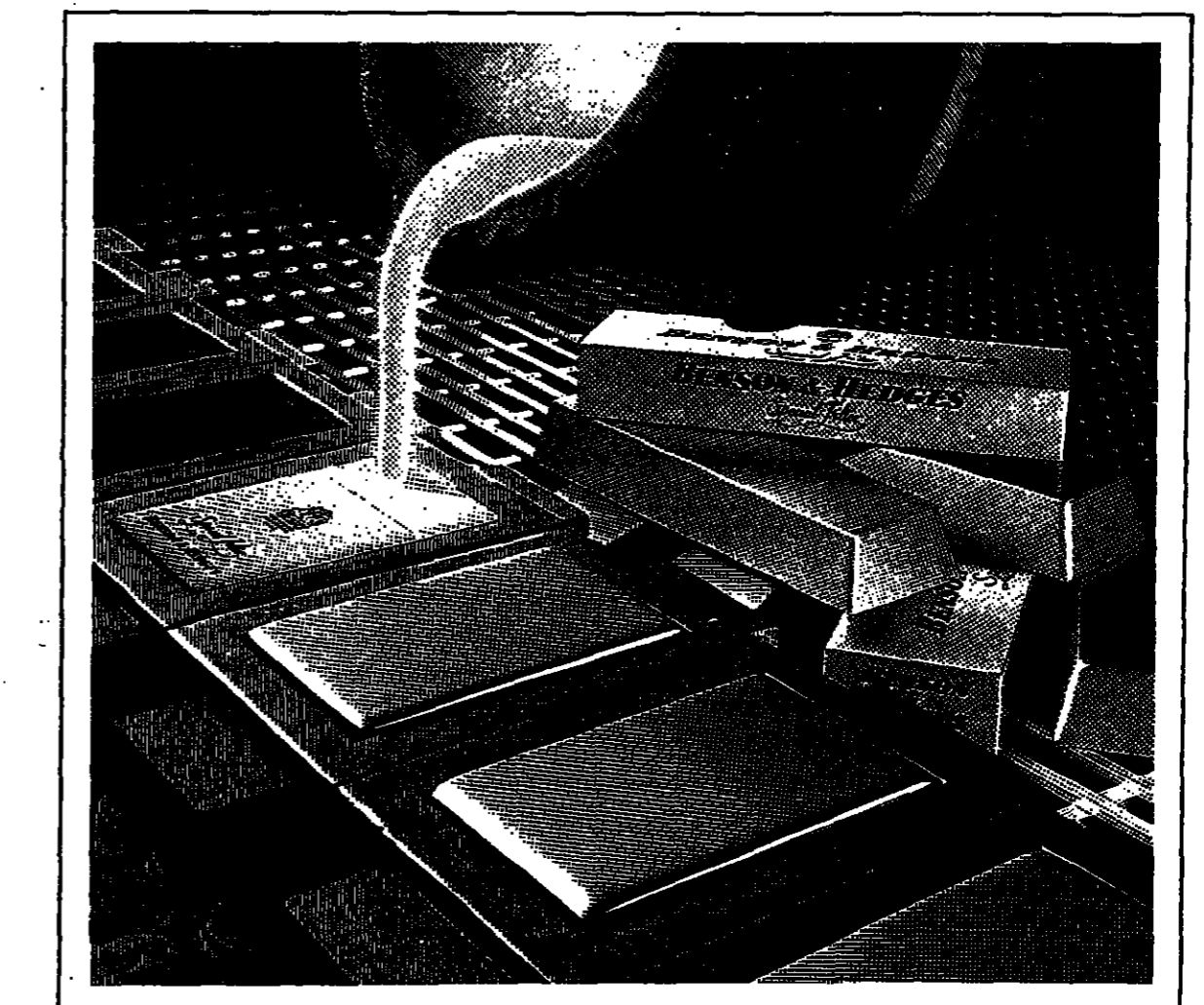
A memorial service in memory of the late Charalambos A. Keusseoglou, founder and President of Sun Line Cruises, was held on July 10 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in New York City. Mr. Keusseoglou died on May 16, 1984 in Monte Carlo. He was 64. He is profoundly missed by his family, his friends and the Sun Line staff.

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Greeks Bearing Grudges

What is to be done about an ally, Greece, whose people have duly and democratically elected a leader, Andreas Papandreu, with a bent for saving outrageous things? In a speech to his Socialist comrades in May, Prime Minister Papandreu called the United States "imperialist," letting Moscow off as a "hegemonist," and declared, "Our strategic aim is the disengagement of our country from NATO." When President Ronald Reagan offered to put up a \$250-million carrot for progress in Cyprus, Mr. Papandreu, not content to say he took another view, accused Mr. Reagan of "misleading" the public. He gave further offense to the administration by ignoring its intelligence cautions and letting a suspected Jordanian terrorist skip the country in May.

An American official says it is "very frustrating to deal with a government, an allied government, that defends the Soviet Union and criticizes the U.S." It should not be necessary to observe, however, that exasperation is a poor source of policy. Mr. Papandreu's specific criticisms need to be answered in a cool way. But the United States, as the old uncle of the Atlantic Alliance, should not forget Greece is a democracy, an ally, and a friend.

Unfortunately, the administration has let it

be known that it may transfer to Turkey some second-hand warplanes it had earlier planned to dispatch to Greece. The purpose of the change, or at least the purpose of publicizing the possibility of the move, is to indicate U.S. displeasure with a range of Greek pronouncements and with Greece's stand on terrorism. But the apparent effect has been to incite the Greeks to no good end.

At such moments debate revives in Washington over whether Mr. Papandreu personally is anti-American or whether he simply finds it a political necessity to play to the — yes — exasperating but real strain of Greek resentment and suspicion of the United States. We lean to the latter school. It took an American of the right to make the breakthrough to China, and a Greek of the left to renew the military-bases agreement with the United States. Mr. Papandreu carried off that major alliance-affirming move last year. Americans should keep that in mind.

If Greece has been lax on terrorism, moreover, the way to deal with it is by consultation and persuasion, not by a step (regarding the warplanes) that will reinforce many Greeks' hostility to the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Safe Nuclear Trade

The Reagan administration is having welcome second thoughts about the agreement on nuclear trade that was initiated and toasted by Ronald Reagan in China last April. It has been delaying submission of the agreement to Congress while seeking further assurances from Beijing. If there is to be any serious prospect of delaying the spread of nuclear weapons around the world, Congress needs to insist that the agreement with China be a model, not a mockery, of safe nuclear trade.

What shaped the deal was Mr. Reagan's desire for something to sign on his visit, and the nuclear power vendors' thirst for customers. But there are major obstacles to this nuclear trade: China refuses to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and has long been suspected of aiding Pakistan in its clandestine plans to build an "Islamic bomb."

When China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, visited Washington last January, he averred in a White House toast that "we do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons." The Chinese affect to believe that this oral declaration was an acceptable alternative to light, written agreements.

It is not quite after from China's suspect nuclear dealings with Pakistan — which in Senator Alan Cranston's view is now able to produce several nuclear weapons a year — there is every reason for the United States to condition a nuclear relationship on China's

full commitment to preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons.

A lax agreement with China, which is not a U.S. ally, would offend all Asian countries that are, ambiguities, however tempting to the drafters, would only sow the seeds of future resentments like India's about the reactor at Tarapur. Since China has no foreseeable civilian need for reprocessing nuclear fuel, there is a tangible possibility that its plutonium will be diverted to military use. So China's desire to reprocess fuel irradiated in American reactors needs to be made subject to U.S. consent.

The risks of insisting on strict safeguards are less than exporters contend. American nuclear vendors talk glibly about a \$20-billion market in China. But even if the Chinese, owners of vast coal reserves, really need that many reactors, how could they pay for them? China is more likely to buy just a few, mostly to establish a general nuclear relationship yielding access to information and training. Taiwan and Japan are the more promising markets.

The administration, to its credit, has evidently realized that the agreement brought back from Beijing is not yet fit for the light of day. Officials need to secure specific agreement that China will separate its civilian and military nuclear programs, accept international inspections of the former and refuse nuclear trade with any country that does not do likewise. That would be a treaty worth toasting.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vice-Presidential Theater

Black thought No. 4,070 in an apparently endless series provoked by this year's election campaign: What if there is simply no way the vice-presidential-selection process can be made dignified and — new word — unboffo? What if each new variation on the process is certain merely to add a new comic form to political theater in the United States? What if this is God's will?

We introduce the awful possibility because the precedents for this year's vice-presidential follies so strongly suggest that it may be true.

Before there was North Oaks, Minnesota, after all, there was Plains, Georgia. And before that there was, frankly, worse — much summoning of people to the candidate's presence and much summary, unexplained rejection.

Is the present procedure being followed by Walter Mondale distinctively degrading to the many persons invited in for inspection, all but one of whom will be found wanting?

Is the ethnic-sexual-regional-religious gauntlet being danced any cruder than what was danced before? Being on record as believing that Mr. Mondale has done anything but distinguish himself by his performance over the past several weeks, we do nonetheless begin to wonder on this particular score who ever did do the vice presidential picking right?

The alternative to the unseemly convention scramble (John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1960, Ronald Reagan and George Bush 20 years later) is the unseemly deliberation-consideration play.

It may be hard to remember now, but Gerald Ford and his political lieutenants did no little personal harm to some of the candidates when they let it be known they were considering them and then dropped them — sometimes for family-related reasons that were leaked and caused these men much pain.

Presidential nominees invariably have a rather cruel and humiliating way of discussing their prospective choices' strengths and weaknesses. We remind you here of the incredible taunting and teasing that preceded Mr. Johnson's announcement that he had chosen Hubert Humphrey to be his running mate in 1964.

In his book on that election, the political historian Theodore White remarked that one observer said it had been as if "Caligula were directing 'I've Got a Secret.'"

The Caligula factor is ever present, even in presidential nominees who see themselves much more in the Marcus Aurelius mold. This, we think, is because the choosing, by tradition, has been made such a personal, despotic affair, and because a body of custom and thought has grown up that makes the vice president a wholly owned subsidiary of the president.

The vice president owes everything — job, importance, perks — to the president; he can be given much, as Mr. Mondale and Mr. Bush were, but it can all just as quickly be taken away, and everyone knows this.

The ritual, therefore, when the selection of the vice-presidential candidate is made, is for that candidate immediately to begin to behave in a groveling and sycophantic way.

Some presidents like this more than others, but the potential is there and does not change. When the beauty parade at North Oaks finally ends, the candidates themselves could recoup plenty by at least trying to avoid the demeaning Act II that is written into the American vice-presidential script.

Walter Mondale knows a lot about how it feels to be chosen, and what the requirements for self-respect are. He should insist that his running mate pass up the slavish obeisances and verbal goo.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR JULY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Japan Yields Land to China

PEKING — An early settlement of the two important outstanding issues between China and Japan is presaged by Japan's action in reading from extreme positions long maintained. Japan now concedes China's absolute sovereignty over Chien-Tao and her ownership of Pratas Island. The Chien-Tao settlement will be on the basis of complete accession to China's demands. Japan not only recognizing China's sovereignty over the territory to which claim was advanced in Korea's name, but also conceding China's full administrative rights. Regarding Pratas Island, Japan disavows Captain Nishizawa's pretension to the claim of discovery, and also his action in raising the Japanese flag over the island and declaring it the Mikado's territory.

1934: Hitler Speaks on the 'Traitors'

BERLIN — The Reichschancellor (inter-viewed on July 6) spoke with apparent sincerity. In emphasizing a point of special weight, he would pound the table with his fist. "During recent months we have had trouble in our ranks. Men in whom I had the utmost confidence turned out to be traitors. These leaders, high in the service of government and wearing the sacred insignia of authority, conspired and plotted to overthrow the established government. . . . To be true to the oath of my office and to keep my faith with my people, for whose welfare I am responsible, there was only one thing for me to do and that was to remove the traitors — to put them out of the way . . . and thus save the German people from the tragedy of a civil war."

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Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-35618. Telex 61170.

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62-84

What Economic Path for Western Europe?

By W.W. Rostow

PARIS — Herewith some reflections on European economic policy based on six months spent in 10 West (plus two East) European countries. They are rooted in seven basic judgments.

• The time is rapidly drawing to a close when European democratic electorates will accept passively the current high levels of unemployment.

• Although the economies of Western Europe are interconnected in multiple ways with the economy of the United States, they have the capacity substantially to shape their own destiny if they act together.

• The viability of the European Community is endangered because it has not come credibly to grips with a new agenda capable of capturing the attention and commitment of European electorates, notably the new generation too young to remember the formative postwar years.

• Although Western Europe commands the capacity in basic science, creative engineering, entrepreneurship and working force skills to match or out-match Japan and the United States in generating and diffusing new technologies, it is now moving forward somewhat sluggishly. The pace could be speeded up if the EC acted more vigorously with respect to the new technologies.

• Although it may be that the countries of Western Europe have not built up quite as large a backlog of depreciation of basic infrastructure as the United States, they have been living off capital in a profligate way with respect to the seas, rivers, lakes, forests and air of the region; and they have failed to carry out certain infrastructure projects of great potential productivity.

• The radical expansion of European infrastructure investment would immediately increase employment of semiskilled and unskilled workers and expand output in the basic industries now suffering from large idle capacity.

• The banking system of Western Europe (and the rest of the world) is endangered by the precarious debt structure that grew up in the 1970s. No resolution of the debt problem can be envisaged unless Western Europe (and the rest of the advanced industrial world) resumes relatively high, stable, noninflationary rates of growth.

• High, stable, noninflationary growth rates are not possible for Western Europe unless all its major economies mount policies that combine effective monetary and fiscal policies with credible long-term income policies that assure that average money wages increase no faster than the average rate of productivity increase.

A similar set of judgments could be offered about the United States, and a set of proposals could be made along the lines set out below.

Clearly, the United States will have to face up before too long to its four related areas of economic pathology: excessive real rates of interest, a grossly overvalued dollar, a dangerously large overall balance of payments deficit and a large structural fiscal deficit. That facing up could be conducted with skill and grace, or it could occur in the context of an international crisis capable of doing great political and strategic as well as economic damage to the world community.

The argument here is that a concerted West European program of the kind summarized below could cushion the world economy in the face of the adjustments that the U.S. economy must inevitably make, as well as respond to certain direct West European needs and possibilities.

Here are some comments on a policy agenda that flows from the judgments set out earlier.

The new technologies: No one can move about contemporary Europe without being struck by the almost obsessive interest in and concern with the new technologies. One reason for the phenomenon is a growing awareness that the character of the new technologies (notably those stemming from the microchip and genetic engineering) will require important institutional

and other changes in our societies if they are to be effectively fostered and diffused.

This is so because the new technologies, rather than their earlier revolutionary predecessors, are linked to areas of basic science that themselves are evolving rapidly. It follows that the basic scientist, the creative engineer, the entrepreneur and the working force must form a new kind of team, often backed by venture capital comfortable with a world of high risk and

'Countries responding in different ways.'

high payoff. One of the most challenging dimensions of the new requirements is a new fraternal and osmotic linkage between the research universities and the production process — a kind of return to the linkage that generated the first industrial revolution in 18th century Europe.

The individual countries of Europe are responding to this and other requirements of the new technologies in different ways and at by no means uniform pace. The differences stem from variations in history, institutional structure and policy. There are also marked regional differences in response. For example, the south of Germany is alive with high tech while the north mourns with excessive pessimism the fate of the older basic industries.

But the point here is simple: While there can be no external substitute for national responses to the potentialities and problems posed by the new technologies, serious sustained EC action could ease and accelerate national adjustments while exploiting the real but limited areas for common European action with respect to the new technologies.

Infrastructure investment: I have been drawn to the potential critical importance of infrastructure investment in Europe over the next generation by three quite different considerations:

First, anxieties about high chronic technological unemployment. European economists I have long known and respected have argued that the new technologies are skill-intensive, capital-intensive, highly productive and not linked to large physical infrastructure requirements like the railroad and the motor vehicle. Therefore, they argue, we must resign ourselves to a large *Lumpenproletariat* pushed into low-productivity service sectors or permanently on the unemployment rolls.

I do not believe in this argument. I have concluded that present high unemployment in the Atlantic world is due to bad macropolicy; and the new technologies, like their predecessors, will generate more jobs, over a wide range of skills, than they eliminate. But enlarged infrastructure investment appeals not only because it is required but because it could constitute a significant insurance policy if my apprehensive European colleagues are right and I am wrong.

Second, a concerted EC infrastructure policy would have strong appeal to the new generation of young Europeans. Suppose the EC could agree to act effectively on the following proposition: We intend to rebuild our physical heritage and turn over to the next generation clean European seas, lakes and rivers, vital and sustainable forests, clean air and manageable transport facilities. On the basis of conversations with young Europeans, I conclude that, if credible, that course of action could greatly strengthen popular support for the European Community.

Third, in real economic terms, infrastructure investment is cheap at the present time. From its cost one must subtract the unemployment benefits it would supplant and the reduction in the deficit in the normal (not the investment) budget. Moreover, as noted earlier, it would draw on labor and capital in excess supply.

The real problem with large infrastructure outlays is that, if pursued vigorously by one

European country, they could yield a deterioration in the balance of payments due to excessive imports. That is an important technical reason why the policy should be adopted by the EC as a whole, or by most of the community.

The second problem is that a rapid movement toward full employment could yield a surge in money wage rates in excess of productivity increases and a return to unit-cost inflation. That is one reason why a strong infrastructure investment policy requires a reliable incomes policy along with a willingness to temper excessive demand, if and when it comes about, with fiscal and monetary policy.

Incomes policies: The Atlantic world could enjoy high growth with relatively low rates of inflation without strong incomes policies from 1951 to the mid-1960s for a reason that macroeconomists seldom discuss: The prices of energy, food and raw materials were declining. We cannot count on that damper on inflation should we return to regular growth and low unemployment rates. And, after a period of stagnant or declining real incomes, and without a commitment to incomes policies, labor is likely to seek excessive money wage increases.

These are the reasons why some European (and other) governments see no way to control inflation for the long pull other than maintaining a kind of Marxist reserve army of the unemployed. But if my conclusion about the mood of Europe is correct, the days when that policy will remain politically viable are numbered. In that case, politicians will have to face up to the difficult but, in my view, inescapable task of leading their societies to install incomes policies for the long run.

I would only repeat what I have said of this problem in the American context. Clearly, the task is possible because incomes policies have been sustained for long periods in some democratic societies — for example, Austria and Japan. The task is difficult: incomes policies have broken down after periods of success in a good many democratic societies. Clearly, the creation and maintenance of an incomes policy is a quasi-constitutional task, and should be approached

'Incomes policy is not a zero-sum game.'

with the solemnity of any effort to establish new, abiding rules of the game. But an incomes policy is not a zero-sum game: All parties gain. In this case, I see no other way for Western societies to move into a generation of sustained growth and low unemployment without inflation.

Suppose these conclusions are more or less correct, and suppose Western Europe should move in concert to break out of its present impasse along the lines suggested. Two larger results would almost certainly follow.

First, a Europe closing the technological gap between itself and Japan and the United States, employing its working force and keeping inflation under control would quite easily manage its defense expenditures, including those designed to push the nuclear threshold farther down the road. Talk of U.S. troop withdrawals and Europe vs. the Pacific basin would soon subside. To put it another way, the failure to deal with economic problems on both sides of the Atlantic is likely to put greater strain on the Atlantic Alliance than quasi-isolationist politicians in the United States or neutralist politicians in Europe.

Second, a Western Europe strengthened by its own endeavors along these lines would not constitute a very attractive target for Soviet nuclear or other pressure.

The writer, who was special assistant for national security affairs to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, is the author of "The Barbaric Counter-Revolution: Cause and Cure" (Asian, 1983; London, 1984). He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

González Is Ignoring Some Serious Problems

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González has devoted much of his first 18 months in office to achieving two goals: bringing Spain into the European Community and solving, or at least considerably reducing, Basque terrorism. Success is nearer on both fronts, but Mr. González may in the meantime have neglected two other problems: the growing divisions among his Socialist backers.

When the EC recently pulled itself out of the deadlock over British contributions, it also did Mr. González a terrific favor: It cleared the path for Spain's entry on Jan. 1, 1986. The budget dispute had been the main cause of the delay in talks on the Spanish and Portuguese applications.

At the same time, a much more active surveillance by France of the Basque terrorist "factory" in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department on the Spanish border has caused, according to police reports, increasing dismay among members of the three branches of the Basque ETA movement. Many members are being expelled from France.

Spain is simultaneously encouraging terrorist defections with a new program of "social re-insertion" for those who agree to return to legality. Terrorism is a constant threat to Spain's democracy — while the violence continues, the possibility of a military coup will always be there.

The EC green light and progress against terrorism were the two trump cards Mr. González had doggedly sought. He knew that, with them, his re-election in 1985 or 1986 would be likely despite the effects on public opinion of his austere economic policies. The two accomplishments have been the main and unfulfilled objectives of every Spanish cabinet since the late 1960s, before and after the advent of democracy there.

Mr. González obviously hoped that results would carry more weight than words and thus has kept a low profile. In doing so, he was saving himself the embarrassment of having to explain why his government was not fulfilling parts of its electoral program, such as creating 800,000 new jobs or pulling out of the Atlantic Alliance. He was also neglecting, however, the accountability expected of elected leaders in democracies.

And he has acted as if a choice between conflicting ideologies were not necessary. Indeed, moderate, Social Democratic advisers led by Economics and Finance Minister Miguel Boyer have shaped most if not all of the González policies.

Mr. González is a convert to a new creed — that he must carry out what some call a "liberal revolution" instead of a "Socialist revolution."

The "modernization" of Spanish society is the new rallying cry. It encompasses some painful decisions, such as how to streamline the country's decaying industries. It all has very little to do with the Socialist electoral platform. No jobs have been created — in fact, about 250,000 more have been lost.

Now Mr. González has two large problems ahead. One is how to get some tangible backing from private enterprise, now that the International Monetary Fund and the large Spanish banks have praised his economic policies. He needs an increase in capital investment and has far failed.

The second problem is the revolt among his backers. There will be a Socialist Party congress in December, and the left wing will try to get the government to return to orthodoxy. The Socialist trade union is also wavering in its support — and unemployment is bolstering the more radical, Communist-led unions known as Workers' Commissions. So the call for "anti-capitalist" policies grows.

In tackling both problems, Mr. González is counting on the absence of a solid opposition, just as in the past his opponents failed to exploit his weakness and silence. The conservatives remain divided and without a clear-cut leader, and the Communists cannot seem to get going. Despite a 22-percent rate of unemployment in heavily industrialized Catalonia, for example, they got only 4 percent of the vote in recent elections.

In addition, the prime minister and his advisers are acutely aware that the Socialist Party and trade union have only a few hundred thousand members, while Mr. González received more than 10 million votes in the 1982 elections. There is a moderate majority in that electorate, one that appreciates successes in the drive to halt terrorism and to enter the EC,

and one that has tolerated, until now, economic austerity.

But Mr. González cannot go on forever dodging the consequences of his ambiguous position. His cabinet is badly split between moderates and mainstream Socialists. Mr. González aborted last week an expected cabinet shakeup, apparently because he was unable to decide between the opposing demands of the two groups.

Again, he appears to be counting on the successful conclusion next fall of the EC talks and on new advances against terrorism. More than that may be needed, however, if he is to assert his authority and sit critics.

If Mr. González has indeed cast his lot with the pro-Western moderates, he will ultimately have to come out clearly on his side, change his cabinet accordingly and accept the resulting rewards and punishment.

Spanish public opinion backs Mr. González overall, long-term stateside, but it is puzzled by the fact that so many high officials do not support that approach.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jewish Terrorists

In response to the report "Jewish Terrorist Suspects in Israel Get Support for Anti-Arab Violence" (June 15) by David K. Shipper:

Nobody would deny that the Jewish terrorists have some support in Israel; they would not exist otherwise. But even within the orthodox community, even within the Gush Emonim, within the perimeters of settling Judea and Samaria with Jewish townships and villages, the support given to the Jewish terrorists is marginal. I happen to know several people from France and the United States who have settled in Judea and Samaria for ideological reasons; they all strongly condemn any blind act of violence, any act of terrorism committed by Jews, and they also report that most people around them condemned these acts with the same vehemence.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

hemence. Mr. Shipper's report suggests the contrary: that the support of Jewish terrorists is not only widespread, but also organized with official complicity.

N. LIPSZYC.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Sierra Leone's Settlers

Regarding "Sierra Leone: A Case of Apathy, More Than Anger" (June 30) by Clifford D. May:

The report says that Sierra Leone was founded in 1787 as a haven for freed slaves. These were actually blacks from the American colonies who had fought with the British during the War for Independence and who after the war had been taken with their families to Nova Scotia to prevent their being re-enslaved in what had become the United States.

During the cold winter months in Nova Scotia, these black settlers nearly starved. Finally, they sent an emissary to England to ask for permission to move to Sierra Leone. Their request was granted, and in March of 1792, after a difficult voyage, over 1,000 landed in Sierra Leone. The immigrants had few shelters, but there was freedom, and each adult male was given 20 acres of land.

plus 10 for his wife and five for each of his children.

PHILIP S. FONER.

Philadelphia.

Stopping the War

Regarding "Diplomacy Is the Key To Ending Gulf War" (June 27):

Everyone who is familiar with the Iran-Iraq war must, long-term, Robert C. Johansen's views. It is a tragedy that the underlying motives and circumstances of this war are not more forcefully highlighted by the international and Arab press.

The suffering of the peoples of Iraq and Iran is enormous. How can an American president who has the ability to take the imaginative diplomatic actions as suggested by Mr. Johansen sleep at night when on the front innocent, poorly trained and misguided young men must give away their lives in a futile war. I hope Mr. Johansen's comments will be read by the U.S. defense secretary and State Department officials who might appreciate the implications of his advice and take such action that countless Iranian and Iraqi brothers will include the U.S. president in their prayers.

F.A. WOLF.

Offingen, West Germany.

Mondale Just Might Be Elected

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Who says Walter Mondale can't win? Virtually everyone, it seems. But little is certain in politics, as Harry Truman fans can testify, and in a presidential campaign the clutch just happens to be true: Anything can happen.

Last Sept. 1, for instance, the Russians shot down that Korean airliner — a horror story that would have changed the course of an election in Mr. Reagan's favor. But such a bolt from the blue might have had the opposite effect: President Gerald



Ford's fluff of an easy question on Poland in the 1976 campaign debate was such a late-inning disaster.

Another reason the Democrats should not despair is that Mr. Reagan's big lead is in the polls and the only lead that counts is at the polls.

Jimmy Carter emerged from the 1976 Democratic convention with a 21-point lead over Mr. Ford; but on election day, Mr. Carter squeaked in with 51 percent of the vote. In 1980, polls suggested a close vote until the last 10 days of the campaign, when sentiment swung over to Mr. Reagan.

Mark Shields, the columnist, has pointed out that even after the president's visit to China, his D-Day and Irish triumphs, recent favorable economic statistics and the long Mondale-Hart bloodletting, he leads Mr. Mondale by only 50 to 35 percent.

That is an impressive gap, but it still leaves a familiar incumbent, who has had the headlines breaking his way, with the support of barely half the poll respondents. And an impressive Democratic convention — not necessarily a nonconformist one — could eat far into that 15-point lead before the fall campaign begins.

A third reason I believe that Mr. Reagan is by no means invincible is what I call macropolitics — the politics of specific voters as opposed to the macropolitics of big issues such as the economy.

The president won a huge victory — 489 to 49 — over Mr. Carter in the 1980 electoral college; but his margin in numerous states that he carried was slender indeed.

The Reagan popular vote, in fact, was less than three million more than the combined totals of Mr. Carter and the independent John B. Anderson and represented only 51 percent of a low turnout (53.9 percent of the voting-age population). In sharp contrast, Richard M. Nixon in 1972 won by almost 20 million votes, 61 percent of a turnout of 55.5 percent.

To reach his relatively unspectacular popular vote, moreover, Mr. Reagan cut into normally Democratic constituencies — winning only one percentage point less among blue-collar workers than Mr. Carter did, for example, and taking 41 percent of votes cast by low-income families.

Mr. Reagan will of course retain some of those ones-Democratic votes and no doubt his support in other areas of the population has grown since 1980; but he is also alienated many who voted for him then — women in particular. The Anderson vote, moreover, appears to have come more from Democrats and women than from Republicans and men. It is fair to suggest, then, that even an incumbent Mr. Reagan may have a difficult time getting 51 percent of the vote this time.

ARTS / LEISURE

A Novelist's Faith and 'Dreams'

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Jayne Anne Phillips had no clear plan when she set out four years ago to write her first novel, "Machine Dreams," which has recently been blithely to critical acclaim.

"I had no idea of how to write a novel," she said. But Phillips did have faith it would all come together in an organic way if I just loved the material. "The material was her keen sense of her family and the time and place she grew up in, a small town 8,000 people in West Virginia. Phillips does not want to give name of the town — just as doesn't like to say the name of working-class section of Boston where she now lives. Coming in a small town, she relishes current anonymity in a big city.

But her hometown was much more than a place. It was a place of green forests and a swift river, had a small college and was peopled by residents who were devoted to a vanishing way of life. And much like the characters in her novel, Phillips's mother was a coal miner and her father a road crew foreman. Dan, the daughter in the novel, was almost the same age as Phillips — 1952 — and studied English at the University of West Virginia, as she did.

But Phillips insists that despite coincidences, the book is really autobiographical. "I've often thought that the reason I get from my family is, 'Well, that's not what happened,'" she said.

forever, in contrast to the autobiographical quality of her first novels, with their ac-

counts of coming of age. Phillips has chosen a more ambitious format, telling the story through the voices of four members of the Hampson family. They are Jean and Mitch, the father and mother, and Danner and Billy, the daughter and son.

"I had a lot of sympathy for Danner," Phillips said. "But the point of writing the book was to see if I could write the other three, to represent the universe of them."

"I didn't want a third person narrator commenting on the characters. I've always been interested in language, and I wanted the characters to speak for themselves," as Mitch does in recalling his childhood.

"I was born on the farm in Randolph County, 1910, lived there until I was 6," Mitch says in introducing himself in the book. "Then went to Raynolds with my aunt and her husband. He was a conductor on the railroad — big business then, everything went by rail."

"It was a new job for him and not traditional in the family; they had all been household farmers and worked in mines."

Underlying "Machine Dreams" is a sense of the passing of time and a feeling of loss as the Hampsons suffer divorce, alcoholism, bankruptcy and other dislocations. As the book progresses, the Hampsons seem to become a parable for what has happened to the United States in the last four decades.

"So the time went on quietly," the mother recalls to Danner. "I worked, took classes at the college. Life wasn't like it is now. Look at you — born here and think you have to get to California, go so far, do so much so fast. Crazy situations, strange people — all this I hear about drugs. We



Author Phillips: A keen sense of time and place.

"Vietnam has not been laid to rest," she remarked. "It remains, as palpable as a death in the family, a death that goes on and on, haunting America. They were all our brothers."

In this sense, Billy's loss is meant both literally and metaphorically, as a symbol of the United States's loss of direction. "Part of the point of the book is that politics is very dangerous, because it kills people. People don't react till they are in immediate peril, but the machinery that would entrap you is set in motion early on."

Nevertheless, Phillips does not think of her novel as explicitly political. "A lot of that is what the reader brings to it. I think any good work of fiction is political."

'Common Pursuit': Good Talk

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Simon Gray's new play, "The Common Pursuit" (at the Lyric Hammersmith, in a Harold Pinter production), is about undergraduate dreams drifting into the corruption and disillusion of middle age.

To point out that George Kaufman and Moss Hart and Stephen Sondheim did it a lot better in "Merrily We Roll Along" is not to deny the arrival of real dramatic intensity toward the end of Act 2. By then, however, some of the cracks in the fabric have become dangerously wide.

From the very beginning it looks as if we have two quite different plays here. The first is a waspish light comedy about the Oxbridge literary mafia in the 1960s and '70s, complete with nostalgic references to Kenneth Tynan and accurate jokes about The Sunday

and he is fast becoming our best war correspondent in the political battle of the sexes.

In a year that has been marvellous for rare American treats (Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," William Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life"), perhaps the rarest of all is Paul Osborn's "Morning at Seven" at the Westminster. Premiered on Broadway in 1939, when it flopped, and revived there in 1980, when it became an award-winning success, this is essentially popcorn Chekhov: Four sisters living in neighboring houses in a small Midwestern town in 1932 deal with three husbands, a son and a pregnant girlfriend. It is all the more fascinating for having come from the year in which O'Neill and Saroyan were telling more poetic tales of barroom losers.

Osborn's characters are not losers at all, nor are they much given to poetry: They are the backbone of America, the people Arthur Miller was soon to write about in "All My Sons." Sure there are a few skeletons in the closets: One of the sisters may have been off with one of her brothers-in-law, and another may have driven her husband to the brink of mental and physical decay. But these are what Thornton Wilder would have called good people. If they drink it is with caution, if they go to the pictures it would doubtless be to see the paintings of Norman Rockwell or the movies of Frank Capra.

One of the greater mysteries of the piece is why Osborn, a neglected playwright who ended up in Hollywood doing journeyman screenplays for "South Pacific" and "The Yearling," never made this one over for James Stewart and Jane Wyman. In fact, it's a better script than that might suggest. Osborn's four sisters may lack some of the potency of Chekhov's three, but they are still a formidable team, played here by Teresa Wright (the only Broadway survivor), Faith Brooks, Margaret Tynan, and Donna Martell. Occasionally bickering, in total control of men they have reduced to gibbering wrecks or forced into self-contained apartments within their own houses, they are a funny and touching sorority. When, at the end of the play, one of them announces that she is leaving, although only across the street, it is a heart-stopping moment.

"Morning at Seven" retains its fascination because you never quite know where the author stands: Does he really believe with Wilder that people like this are what has made America great, or is he cynically asking us to look at the clenched pain, loneliness, marital despair and terrible meanness in a family that exists only to prove that relative values are still the only values worth fighting for — and over?

Adapting his New York production for an English cast, with Joe Vaneek's faithful reproduction of William Ritman's gabfest setting, Vivian Matalon has collected one of the strongest casts I have seen recently in the West End. The male quartet of wimps (John Church, Don Fellows, Peter Jones and Alan MacNaughton) are no less touching in defeat than their women are hilarious in their victories.

It is also good to welcome back Andree Melly as the only nonrelative, a middle-aged fiancée who has somehow managed to stay engaged to the son of the house for eight years without strangling him. In the end what we have is a domestic tragedy of comical fascination. The family that preys together stays together.

Britain Plans American Arts Festival in 1985

NEW YORK — The largest festival of American arts and entertainment to be held in the British Isles has been scheduled for London, Glasgow, Scotland and Cardiff, Wales, for May 1985. Already signed for the festival are the New York Philharmonic, the St. Louis Symphony, the Dallas Symphony, Isaac Stern, Murray Perahia and the Paul Taylor Dance Company.

27, Spoleto Festival Is Losing the Excitement of Discovery

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

LETO, Italy — Saturday was the 73d birthday of Gian Carlo Menotti, and for a man whose career, the Festival of Two Worlds, offered him best wishes in a number of ways.

His traditional noonday concert, memorized by the Westminster Choir, wearing T-shirts that spelled out "Buon Compleanno! Happy Birthday to You." The same as repeated Saturday night by the orchestra, at the end of a performance of Menotti's "The Last Savage," first in Paris in 1953 and given a new edition (in Italian translation), beautiful-

ly designed by Beni Montresor and brilliantly staged by the composer himself.

Menotti has always been clever in finding talented singers, and for this revival he was fortunate to have the pure, high soprano voice of Marina Bolgan for the part of Kitty and sweet, affecting Cristina Rubin as the more tender Sordula.

Montresor was also responsible for the production of Cavalli's "Orlando," seen at the intimate Teatro Caio Melisso, in a presentation by the Chamber Opera Theater of New York. After Menotti's Italian setting, the "Orlando" required an equally exotic North Africa, which the designer created with simple, mirrored shapes and delicate hangings.

Thaddeus Motyka staged the long, complex piece with a welcome absence of fussiness and with emphasis on the rich, subtle score, which Hugh Keenan conducted sensitively and incisively. Again, the cast was on a high level: Sally Mitchell Motyka was outstanding as the betrayed but resourceful Sicile, Bill MacFarland was a resolute, noble Amide. In the title role, the tenor Ronald Naldi revealed an attractive voice, but stylistically he was closer to Andrea Chenier than to a baroque hero.

The greatest success of the festival, musically speaking, has been the production of Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos," not so much because of the singing but thanks to the radiant singing of Esther Hinds in the title role and of the astral Cecily Nall as Zerbinetta. Katharine Ciesinski, as the composer, was on the same high level.

For the rest, this 27th Spoleto festival has not been particularly thrilling. Too many of the productions — such as the Stuttgart Ballet's "Eugene Onegin" — arrive here tired from long exploitation.

The sense of things being created in Spoleto and for Spoleto, the excitement of discovery that marked earlier festivals, has been lost. Even the chamber concerts — good and enjoyable as they are — mostly feature familiar, even world-famous artists.

As his vigor, humor (and looks) clearly demonstrate, despite his birthdays, Menotti does not age. But his festival does.

India Says Sikhs Abroad Fanned Punjab Violence

By Our Staff From Disputes

DELHI — India on Tuesday said Sikh separatists in East and North America for support of the communal violence in Punjab, where Sikhs want to establish a separate state.

A government report on the agitation in Punjab said Sikh groups in the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany had supported the campaign to establish a separate state, Khalistan.

The report described Punjab as a "border state with a diverse record of agricultural and industrial development," and said it "would be an obvious trans-border area" because of its context of the activities of based abroad acquire a special significance.

The report was the government's first on why it had ordered the ban on the Sikh's holiest of the Golden Temple in Amritsar, said 554 extremists and 92 were killed in the assault, June 6 to June 30.

Indian government announced to a private warning U.S. State Department that



Andrei Tarkovsky

Soviet Forced Him Out, Says Tarkovsky

Reuters

MILAN — Andrei Tarkovsky, one of leading Soviet movie directors, said Tuesday he had decided to seek political asylum in the West because he was no longer free to work in the Soviet Union.

"As far as the Soviet authorities are concerned, I simply do not exist," the director said at a press conference organized here by an Italian Catholic group. He said that the director of the Soviet Cinema Institute had struck him from the register of filmmakers.

Mr. Tarkovsky, 52, has spent the last 18 months working in Italy and Sweden. His most recent film, "Nostalgia," is about a Russian artist who finds it impossible to live in the West.

Mr. Tarkovsky has vainly sought permission for his son, Andrei, 13, and his mother-in-law, Anna Semenovna Egorkina, to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

The director said he would go home if the authorities allowed him to work, "but I have suffered a violent insult and I feel as though they have spat on my soul. This would make it very difficult to get over the experience."

Mr. Tarkovsky, whose decision to renounce Soviet citizenship was made public Monday by the Catholic Movement Popolare, said he had not sought asylum in any Western country.

"If I went back to the Soviet Union now I would be unemployed," Mr. Tarkovsky said. "I cannot help but ask why they persecute me so."

In his 23 years as a director, he said, he had been able to make only six full-length films.

U.S. May Let Airlines' 2-Engine Jets Cross Atlantic

By Richard Wiggins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration is asking industry comment on a proposal that would permit two-engine jetliners to begin scheduled nonstop service across the Atlantic by next summer.

Boeing, builder of the twin-jet 767, as well as the airline companies have been pressing the agency to modify current rules that in effect ban such service.

Two-engine jetliners have flight ranges well over 4,000 miles now and would save money on runs where passenger demand is limited. A two-engine jetliner with one engine disabled can routinely continue in level flight.

"There have been 30 years of progress since the current rules were written," said Richard W. Taylor, a Boeing vice president and a former test pilot. "You no longer have to have an airport in the shadow of your wing tip every place you fly."

However, Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that makes the twin-jet Airbus A-310, a competitor to the Boeing 767, is opposed to putting the two-engine jetliners into regular trans-Atlantic service now.

Bernard Ziegler, senior vice president of the consortium, said in a telephone interview that North Atlantic weather is too unpredictable and an "in-depth review" of operations with twin-jet planes is vital before it will be safe to schedule them on trans-Atlantic runs.

Representatives of the Air Line Pilots Association also have expressed concern about the rules that would be built into the plan, although they do not oppose it in principle.

The guidelines drawn up by the Federal Aviation Administration contain safety criteria that would have to be met to obtain approval for two-engine jetliners to make scheduled ocean flights.

Planning for inauguration of the service next year is moving ahead despite a feeling among airline and travel industry officials that the average passenger may not welcome the prospect of a two-engine ocean crossing.

However, proponents of the two-engine plan note the jet engine's remarkably safe track record and parallel advances in the reliability of electrical, hydraulic and other aircraft systems.

At least three airlines — Trans World, Air Canada and El Al Israel — are making plans to operate twin-jet trans-Atlantic flights if the proposed guidelines become official in the fall.

These carriers would use the Boeing 767, a two-engine jetliner that is smaller — 211 seats in standard layout — and technologically more advanced than the four-engine 747s and three-engine DC-10s and L-1011s now flying the route. The jumbo jets carry passenger loads of 300 to 400.

Travelers would benefit, airline officials contend, because lower costs would help hold down fares, and the new planes, introduced less than two years ago, have roomier, more modern seats and overhead bins.

The government's proposed guidelines are contained in a 22-page document that the aviation agency calls an advisory circular. Copies were sent late last week to industry representatives so that they can suggest changes that could be made before the guidelines become official.

At present, a twin-engine airliner may not follow a route that takes it to any point more than 60 minutes of flying time, with one engine not working, from an adequate airport. In effect, it rules out trans-Atlantic nonstop service by twin-engine airlines.

The new guidelines would double the limit to 120 minutes. Suitable North Atlantic airports, such as those in Iceland and Greenland, would always be within the 120-minute range.

Furthermore, the guidelines would provide additional means by which airlines could apply for deviations allowing their planes to range as far as 138 minutes from the nearest airport.

Even the 138-minute guideline would not be enough for Pacific service between the U.S. West Coast and Hawaii.

The rule covers only large commercial aircraft. Corporate twin-jets have been flying over the Atlantic for some time.

"In the entire 25-year history of the jet transport fleet, there has never been an accident as the result of multiple, unrelated engine failures," said Mr. Taylor. Based on experience with jets up to last year, the probability of a double engine loss on a twin-jet plane would be one in one billion hours of flight, he added.

Boeing is already modifying the 767 to extend current safety levels for the extra time that might be needed under the 120-minute rule, including increased fire suppression in cargo holds, a fourth electrical system to provide extra guarantees that the crew does not lose critical instruments, communications or navigation aids, and an improved system for cooling electronic equipment.

African Panel Repeal of Sex Laws

Reuters

TOWN — A parliamentary committee considering laws banning interracial marriage in South Africa has reported that laws should be abolished.

The report presented to Parliament Tuesday night, the committee of the two measures are not of being amended to bring improvement.

The committee, chaired by Piet Botha, the deputy minister of justice, was appointed after amending the two laws, partly called "pillars of apartheid," which prohibit marriage or relations between whites and blacks.

The committee said: "The notion of immorality is the community as a whole, vision of law in this regard apply to all persons, irrespective of race or color."

reports said many church and lawyers told the committee there was no way of getting the two acts which would be scrapped.

The committee's report said the evidence indicated that the two measures were desir-

Tunisia Raises Prices Of All Cereal Products

The Associated Press

TUNIS — Retail prices of cereals and cereal products were increased Tuesday by 10 percent to 12 percent, six months after a Tunisian government attempt to double the prices of basic foods led to rioting in which more than 100 people were killed.

A government communiqué said the increases, which were approved several months ago, would affect bread, flour, spaghetti and semolina. According to government sources, further increases in the price of food, as well as electricity and other utilities, are planned at the end of the year.

Chinese General to Europe

Reuters

BEIJING — General Yang Dehai, chief of the general staff of the Chinese armed forces, will visit Yugoslavia and Romania beginning Thursday, the Xinhua news agency said Tuesday.

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INSIGHTS

Behind the Mystique of Ferrari

The Man and His Machine: Pioneering and Exacting

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the fields outside the small northern Italian town of Maranello, a new blood-red Ferrari 308 GT3 is rocketing around a test track. The car twists into 14 steep curves on the 1.86-mile course. On the 700-yard-long straightaway, the needle on the speedometer brushes 120 miles per hour.

The test driver pumps the brakes, downshifts and screeches into a hairpin turn. The rear wheels skid; he spins the steering wheel to regain traction.

"No problem," he says, grinning. Several more high-speed laps, and the decision is made: This Ferrari passes; it can be sold.

When it comes to high-performance luxury cars, the Ferrari name has long paced the pack. Imbued with the mystique of its 5,000 racing victories and numerous martyred champions, the Ferrari marque — the emblem of a prancing black steed on a yellow shield — has come to symbolize speed, danger, exactitude and exclusivity.

In an era of mass-produced, cookie-cutter cars, restrictive speed limits and fuel economy, the Fiat-controlled company founded by Enzo Ferrari, 86, stands as an anomaly.

From 1947 to 1983, while Detroit turned out hundreds of millions of cars, the Ferrari plant at Maranello, nine miles (14.5 kilometers) outside the city of Modena, created exactly 32,441 Ferraris, no more, no less and, it might appear from the bewildering variety, no two alike.

"I should like to put something new in my cars every morning," Mr. Ferrari once said, and his propensity for changing models has driven Ferrari followers crazy ever since.

In the 1970s, while other car-makers were scaling down and making their cars more fuel-efficient, Ferrari was building \$85,000, 12-cylinder gas-guzzlers that could surpass 170 mph. Most other cars depreciate and get junked. Ferraris grow in value over time and achieve immortality through extensive restoration.

Demand for Ferraris substantially exceeds the supply, yet the company will not step up production. "I could sell three times the number of cars I get," Steven Kessler, a Ferrari dealer in New York City, said.

Nowhere has Ferrari won a more appreciative audience than in the United States, where Ferrari sells at least 800 cars a year, about one-third of its annual output. Now the company is about to set off on a major new American initiative. By early 1985, Ferrari will introduce its biggest and most powerful road car ever, a 12-cylinder, mid-engine two-seater designated the 512TR, for Testa Rossa, or "red head," named after a famous red-cylindrical Ferrari racing model of the late 1950s.

The Testa Rossa — a type of car called Boxer, because its horizontally opposed cylinders drive the big engine a flat, boxy look — will be the first Ferrari specifically designed to meet U.S. emission and safety standards. Until now, Ferraris have been designed to European standards and then modified in the factory to meet U.S. requirements.

The model will also mark the official return of the 12-cylinder Ferrari to the United States. Since the demise of Ferrari's 12-cylinder Dayton-



Enzo Ferrari: Just a troublemaker?

na in 1973, all Ferraris bound for the United States have been eight-cylinder models, including the GTS, the model with the removable roof, and the closed-roof version, the 308 GTB, both listed for about \$59,500.

But as Mr. Ferrari once said: "The Ferrari is a 12-cylinder car."

By producing the Testa Rossa for the United States, Ferrari hopes to preclude the flourishing "gray market" in its current flagship, the 512 Berlinetta Boxer. This big 12-cylinder, which is scheduled to go out of production this month, was not intended to be sold in the United States. Yet importers have been bringing the model in for adaptation, by private specialists, to American standards.

As Stan Nowak, a Ferrari historian and general manager of Bob Sharp Ferrari in Danbury, Connecticut, said: "The minute you tell people they can't get something, that's when they want it."

As for what the new Testa Rossa will look like, how much it will cost and how fast it will go, Ferrari is not yet saying. According to a bootlegged photograph recently printed in Auto Week, it will resemble the current Berlinetta Boxer, with the addition of exaggerated horizontal louvers sweeping back from the front wheels across the doors. It will certainly be priced in the \$100,000 range and could have a top speed approaching 200 mph.

Also available for first-time export to the United States next year will be 50 of about 200 forthcoming new GTO supercars, a reissue of one of Ferrari's most venerated sports racers of the 1960s. The new GTO, similar in appearance to the current 308, is made to accelerate from 0 to 62 mph in 4.9 seconds, to have a top speed of just under 190 mph and to sell for about \$95,500.

The GTO, however, will not be preadapted to American standards and will have to be imported

privately and altered by each purchaser, according to Ferrari.

What purpose such diabolically fast, expensive and inefficient cars may serve in an era of energy worries, congested roads and restrictive speed limits, as in the United States, is a good question. It is not one that particularly troubles Ferrari officials. They say their cars can also be savored at 55 mph, that there is joy and safety in being able to unbend a steep curve at 40 mph or to climb hills effortlessly and with power to spare.

But in the end, there is probably no sensible answer, save that those who can afford such cars want them.

And they want them, it is clear, because they go fast. Frank Stella, the artist, was arrested not long ago for driving his silver Ferrari 105 mph on the Taconic State Parkway in northern New York state. A judge sentenced him to give lectures on art to local residents.

THE secret of making excellent cars is not in the ability of making something that the others are not able to make, Pietro De Franchi, a Ferrari marketing spokesman, said. "It is the number of checks that we make, the special controls, the tests. This is the real secret."

Mr. Ferrari once remarked that he builds engines and attaches wheels to them. Thus the making of a Ferrari can be said to begin in the foundry. The company makes a point of casting its own engines.

Ferrari, in fact, boasts of producing 70 percent of the parts that go into its cars. The company goes to outside suppliers for brakes, fuel injection, air-conditioning units and some electronic components, but not much else.

In the foundry, workers wearing face masks and fireproof smocks send buckets full of molten aluminum compound hissing into sand molds encased in steel forms. After an hour, the forms are cracked open to remove the gleaming block of a Ferrari engine. Metal scrapings, magnified 4,000 times, are analyzed under a spectroscopic microscope and, if necessary, photographed to provide an immediate picture of the metal's magnesium and copper content. Every fifth engine block is X-rayed to reveal possible flaws.

The block is then drilled out by million-dollar robotic Maderli machines that change their own tools. Test instruments check the exactness of the dimensions to five one-thousandths of a millimeter, particularly the smoothness of the piston bore.

A video display terminal renders a computerized picture of the cross section of the bore, and the image can be transferred to paper for closer analysis. The engine is then assembled by hand. It has the distinctive feature of four air valves per cylinder instead of the usual two, an innovation that boosts the power and one that was carried over from Mr. Ferrari's racing work. The finished engine is tested for three hours on a dynamometer.

If the engine is Ferrari's most critical component, the body is its most distinctive. Over the years, the rakish coachwork of shovel-nose hoods and swooping fenders has been created by Italy's most daring and gifted automotive



The Ferrari assembly line. Demand far exceeds supply, yet Ferrari will not step up production.

artists, including Mr. Ferrari's favorite designer, Pinin Farina, who later combined his names to Pininfarina.

The bodies, steel except for the largely aluminum-bodied Berlinetta Boxer, receive an anti-corrosion treatment of layers of zinc, chrome and chrome oxide, a compound that Ferrari calls Zincochrome. The assembled body and tubular chassis is dipped for five minutes into a milky gray primer. Electrodes attached to the body increase the adhesion of the sealer.

The body, when dried, is then sprayed successively with 12 coats of high-gloss paint, the Glasurit brand made in West Germany. There are 18 colors, by far the most popular being Testa Rossa, a red that is also the traditional Italian racing color. Six out of every 10 Ferraris sold to Americans are this shade of red. For a smooth finish, workers rub the bodies by hand for 25 minutes between coats.

Meanwhile, other components are being finished and assembled by workers wearing blue or white smocks with Ferrari patches. The crankshaft is polished and balanced for 150 hours. The gearbox, each with five forward speeds and a distinctive "gated" guide to prevent shifting into the wrong gear, is tested for two hours. A separate upholstery shop on the premises cuts and fits the leather, supplied by Connolly Brothers of Wimbledon, England. The interior trim comes in nine colors, the carpeting in five.

The Ferrari is finished, but not quite. In a final test, each car — from such stick-shift sports models as the 308 and Boxer to the four-seater Mondial and the 400-series automatic-transmission family sedan — is driven about 100 miles over the streets and autostrada and raced on Ferrari's test track.

Only then, after any imperfections have been detected and corrected and last-minute nicks and scratches sanded off and repainted, will the Ferrari be deemed fit to leave Maranello.

FERRARI is not, of course, alone in the high-performance luxury field. There is Lamborghini, which produces a fleet 12-cylinder two-seater called the Countach, selling from about \$99,500. But Lamborghini sells only 200 to 300 cars a year and has yet to build up a service and dealer network for extensive marketing in the United States.

Maserati, long a Ferrari rival (it once was called "a poor man's Ferrari"), remains a respected marque but now manufactures family sedans that cost from \$25,000 to \$65,000, instead of sports cars. With the Chrysler Corp., Maserati just announced a plan to develop cars for the American market to be sold under the Chrysler name.

Then there is Porsche, which Ferrari officials regard as their closest performance competition. But the Porsche, fast as it is, remains a mass-production car turned out in quantities of about 40,000 a year.

The Ferrari record has not been flawless. The profusion of models has meant that parts are sometimes scarce and service plagued by delays. For years, the Ferrari clutch was notoriously heavy, and its spark plugs had a tendency to fall in crawling traffic.

The cars are also thirsty. The 308 is rated at only 11 miles per gallon. The factory, too, was legendary for an independence verging on arrogance. Even the famous racing drivers told of cooling their heels for hours or days in the Cavallino café across from the factory before winning an audience with Enzo Ferrari.

Mr. Ferrari is the last of the automotive pioneers. Born in Modena at the dawn of the automobile age, he joined the racing team of Alfa, later Alfa Romeo, in 1920, a collaboration that was to last 19 years.

MEANWHILE, he acquired his trademark symbol, the prancing black horse. The steed had been the insignia of a World War I Italian ace, Francesco Baracca, downed by Austrian artillery. In 1923, Mr. Baracca's mother offered the symbol to Mr. Ferrari for good luck. He added the background of yellow, the color of Modena, and the emblem later came to adorn all his cars.

In 1929, Mr. Ferrari founded his Scuderia Ferrari, a racing stable for Alfa Romeo in Modena. The collaboration produced the first car conceived by Mr. Ferrari, the Alfa type 158, which went on to win two world championships.

In 1939, Mr. Ferrari and Alfa parted, Mr. Ferrari agreeing to stay out of racing for at least four years. Nevertheless, using a machine tool company he had founded, Mr. Ferrari built his own racing car. The 1949 machine, long lost, surfaced in 1966. It was restored and put on exhibit in a small private museum near Modena.

In 1943, under a wartime decentralization order, Mr. Ferrari relocated his factory to Maranello, where he owned land. Unable to make cars, he helped build engines for trainer planes.

The Maranello factory was bombed by the Allies in 1944 and 1945. Mussolini had named Mr. Ferrari a Commander of the Kingdom of Italy, a title he was stripped of after the war but one by which he is still sometimes addressed.

In 1945, Mr. Ferrari re-established the company and returned to making cars in earnest. That August, the company's first 12-cylinder

engine was designed on a sheet of wrapping paper.

By the 1947 racing season, Mr. Ferrari was ready with the first two cars bearing his name, and they and successors began winning races, starting with the Rome Grand Prix of 1947. By the end of last year, Ferraris had won about 5,000 races, including nine Formula 1 world championships, the last in 1979.

Yet, Mr. Ferrari's racetrack triumphs were also marred by tragedy, as his superpowered cars sometimes spun off the track and into crowds of spectators. Drivers complained that Mr. Ferrari always blamed them, never his cars, for the accidents.

In 1956, Enzo Ferrari's 24-year-old son and heir apparent, Dino, died of nephritis after a long battle with muscular dystrophy. His last project had been a line of six-cylinder cars that came to be known as Dinors.

Mr. Ferrari, increasingly withdrawn, cloistered himself in his racing workshop and office, where a memorial candle flickered beneath a portrait of his son. He traveled little, boasting that he had not set foot in Rome in 40 years. Critics who called him arbitrary and dictatorial also praised him as a Caesarian figure of single-minded, almost lunatic genius.

Fiat's investment in Ferrari in 1969 was, in part, intended to inject needed cash into the racing effort and allow Mr. Ferrari to devote himself to the part of his business that he had always loved best.

His robust physique has turned frail, but associates say he still comes almost daily to his office at the test track to plot the course of Ferrari's Formula 1 racing, the fastest kind of auto racing and the only kind the company still enters. His enthusiasm has not waned. Americans who watched the Indianapolis 500 this year saw him in a television commercial promoting Goodyear tires.

"The person who comes after me will have to take on a very simple inheritance," Mr. Ferrari once wrote. "To keep alive that desire for progress which has been pursued in the past, even if it has involved the sacrifice of some of the noblest of human beings."

There are those who wonder why I have never tried to turn my factory into a major industry. I don't know why. I have never thought in terms of being an industrialist; I have always thought I should be an engineer and a builder, because industry has requirements which I could not assimilate, inasmuch as they are opposed to my temperament as a promoter of research."

In the end, Enzo Ferrari said, he was essentially a "troublemaker."

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Israel Struggling With Identity Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

bar two fringe groups — one on the right, the other on the left — from running for the Knesset.

On the right, the Kach Movement, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, ran unsuccessfully in 1981 but this year was drawing enough support, according to public opinion polls, to give Mr. Kahane a seat. The Kach Movement advocates the expulsion of Arabs from Israel and the West Bank.

On the left, a new Arab-Jewish party called the Arab-Jewish Progressive List advocated a Palestinian state on the West Bank alongside Israel. Because it also endorsed the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians, it was regarded as too radical by the right wing of the elections campaign, which banned it on a vote split along partisan lines.

The Supreme Court later overturned the commission's decisions and the two parties are being allowed to run.

"The capacity of Israeli society to retain its cohesion has, from the very beginning of the state, often been subject to question," The Jerusalem Post said in a recent editorial. "How would a nation, with so many internal divisions, keep itself together?" The conventional answer held that the external threat bound the society, whose fissures would open widely once the danger of defeat disappeared.

"Reality has long since eclipsed this argument," the newspaper declared. "There is no peace, and there is no unity. On the contrary, never has the society been threatened from within as it is today."

This gloomy view was focused on the 25 Jews who, as leaders of Gush Etzion, the religious-nationalist settlement movement that had close support from Likud governments, had been charged with terrorism against Arabs on the West Bank.

There is evidence that the intent of Jewish terrorism has been to scare the Arabs away, since some settlers favor their expulsion. Other militant nationalists, however, believe the Arabs could remain if they accepted Israeli rule. Defense Minister Moshe Arens, an avid supporter of settlements, has said that if the West Bank were annexed, the Arabs should be given the option of becoming Israeli citizens with voting rights. Opponents of settlement are generally fearful of the political impact of incorporating large numbers of Arabs into what then would be a binational state.

About 32 percent of Israelis polled in one survey expressed some degree of sympathy for the Jews' terrorists acts, which involved placing

bombs on Arab buses, machine-gunning an Arab college campus, bombing Arab mayors and plotting to blow up the Dome of the Rock, one of Islam's holiest shrines.

Other Israelis denounce the Jewish terrorists as no better than Arab terrorists. But the tone is not the same as the groundswell of outrage over the 1982 massacre by Israel's Lebanese Christian allies of Palestinian men, women and children in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps of Beirut.

Then, even without leadership from the political and religious establishments, broad masses of Israelis demanded that the government appoint a commission to investigate the Israeli role. Menachem Begin, prime minister at the time, had to reverse himself and set up the panel, which ultimately found "indirect responsibility" on the part of Israeli officials, including Mr. Begin himself.

NOW, as if the sensibilities have been numbed by the years of violence, there is not quite the same shock over the Jewish terrorists. The Israeli press has chosen the word "underground" to describe the terrorist band, a word with complex connotations here, reminiscent both of the heroic partisans who fought the Nazis in Europe and of the rightist Irgun and Stern Gang Jews who used terror tactics against the British before Israel's independence in 1948.

The ensuing debate over the settler-terrorists has been similarly tangled, weaving both self-righteousness and soul-searching into a powerful fabric of guilt and anger. The settlement movement itself is seriously divided between those who support and those who condemn acts of violence against Arabs.

Even though the state is prosecuting those accused, there remains a resonance of sympathy in the population at large for Jews who are seen to be fighting back, rather than submitting. Many see the settlers as having fought back in response to Arab terrorism against Jews. Some Israelis regard the public response to Jewish terrorism as a litmus test for Israeli society.

The way in which this terrorist movement will be handled will have profound political and constitutional implications for the shape of this democracy," Mr. Ezerhi said. "Explosions of nondemocratic movements and even violence are not unknown in democracies. The issue is how the polity is going to respond to it and how it is going to define it and deal with it."

Liberal Israelis have long been worried by the militant messianism of the settlement movement that nurtured the organized terrorism. But few on the left are willing to blame themselves or the entire society, preferring to make a nar-

rowly political condemnation of the rightist Likud.

Meron Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem with close ties to the Labor Party, traces the roots of the problem to the early Zionist elevation of Masada as a symbol of a revived Jewish state. Masada was a mountain-top stronghold overlooking the Dead Sea, where Jewish warriors in A.D. 73 killed themselves rather than be captured and enslaved by the Romans.

"We are responsible," Mr. Benvenisti said. "We are responsible for the psyche of this nation, not the Likud. We were in charge for two or three generations. We created the symbol of Masada because it was a secular symbol and one that a Czech or an Italian or an American could understand. We created a secular cult."

After the 1967 war gave Israel East Jerusalem and its Temple Mount, where the Jewish Temple of Herod was destroyed in A.D. 70, "the secular myth of Masada was fused together with 2,000 years of Jewish history," Mr. Benvenisti said. "We thought we could take that genie out of the bottle, and we thought that whenever we wanted we could put it back. No sir. Once you have symbols like Masada and the Temple you can't control them."

Officially, Israel recognizes Moslem control over the Temple Mount and its mosques. But in the last few years, the yearning to remove the mosques and build a Jewish temple there has begun to spread from a few religious fanatics into more established rightist political groups. One moderate Arab leader from the West Bank, a man who has watched Israel closely for years and who supports peaceful coexistence, predicts that within two decades Israel will tear down the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque — which now stand on the Temple Mount — and build a new Jewish temple on the site.

Thus, for many in the religious community, the debate over the Jewish terrorists now focuses on the essence of Judaism.

"Our image of the Torah personality until not so very long ago was of someone who had in his heart room for tolerance," said Rabbi Chaim Pearl, a Conservative rabbi in Jerusalem. This contrasts dramatically with the religious settlers, he said, adding:

"Many of them, if not most of them, tend to read the Bible like fundamentalists. The promise is there. God gave us the land and this is our stake. . . . It is a kind of literalist, fundamentalist reading of the text of the Bible, which incidentally, is not traditional, is not historical, is against all common sense."



The Newspaper of Tomorrow Is Here Today

دنيا من الامم

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Adopts Stricter Rules Shipping Toxic Waste

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

RUSSELS—With an estimated 100,000 trucks carrying dangerous waste daily across borders in Europe, the European Community has just adopted stricter rules for the transportation of such waste. Public and government concern about where hazardous waste ends up increased sharply after the 1976 Seveso chemical-plant accident was temporarily lost after cross-Italian border.

tries that will be affected by the tighter rules include the industry, the electroplating industry, and some sections of metallurgical and chemical industries. Unlike the United States, the EC cannot impose an environmental law on its own. But with environmentalists such as the Green Party increasing representation in the EC Parliament, pressure is likely to grow.

Stricter EC rules, which will come into effect in the fall of 1984, are contained in a directive from the EC's executive body, the Council of Ministers, which will force producers of toxic waste who want to get rid of it to notify the authorities a month in advance. The required documentation must include the nature of the waste, the planned shipment, the nature of the material, the planned security and insurance provisions, as well as where and how the waste will be disposed. The importing country has a right to refuse the shipment.

Environmentalists believe that although the rules are strict, they will not work in practice. "This doesn't mean toxic materials will be disposed of reasonably," Karel Greenpeace, the international environmental group, does mean that you will know where they are. Greenpeace is planning to organize its own spot-checks at the borders. Moments would have to double or triple their customs properly enforce this directive," Mr. Arney said. "You can't always double check if it's right or wrong."

chemical industry was embarrassed by the dioxin incident, in which a chemical reactor at the plant blew up, leading dioxin over 1,800 hectares (4,500 acres) that, caused severe skin ailments and led to the evacuation of the Italian commune of Seveso. But the industry with the commission's directive in almost every detail one-month notification period, which it believes will advantage. The conflict is likely to be fought out in the

industry foresees a problem with enforcing the notification however, because different governments use different definitions of hazardous or toxic.

ad of the technical department of the European Council of Manufacturers Federation, Louis Jourdan, said: "A plant can perfectly prepare to notify the authorities one advance. On average, a chemical plant in Europe ships a load of hazardous wastes every six months."

added: "Recyclable materials like sulfuric acid used in action of fertilizer are also considered as hazardous by the commission. Imagine a chemical plant having to give its notification when the average volume of sulfuric acid to be recycled can reach ten truckloads a day."

er, the sale of recycled wastes accounts for only a small part of European chemical producers' business. "The industry will not be financially strapped as a result of this," an industry spokesman said.

some in the chemical industry believe the new EC rules transfers of hazardous waste in Europe, others forecast a rise in such shipments. The waste-management policy the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development cross-border transportation of toxic waste is now.

categories of extremely toxic waste can only be disposed

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on July 10, excluding fees.
for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 P.M.

	U.S.	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sw	Sc	Nor	Den	Fin	Ital	Port	Spain	Gr	Bel	Neth	Swi	Yug	Cze	Hun	Pol	Czech	Sov
1 U.S.	1.00	1.77	1.77	0.75	110.00	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
1 DM	0.56	1.00	0.56	0.43	54.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
1 FF	0.19	0.19	1.00	0.15	19.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
1 £	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.00	148.48	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46
1 Yen	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	1.00	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017	0.017
1 Sw	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	1.00	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073
1 Sc	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	1.00	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093	0.0093
1 Den	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	1.00	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136
1 Fin	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	1.00	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064
1 Ital	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	1.00	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073
1 Port	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	1.00	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020
1 Spain	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	1.00	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016	0.0016
1 Gr	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	1.00	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034
1 Bel	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	1.00	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036
1 Neth	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	1.00	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036	0.0036
1 Swi	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	1.00	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073
1 Yug	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
1 Cze	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
1 Hun	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
1 Pol	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
1 Czech	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012	0.0012
1 Sov	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	1.00	0.0012

(b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) U.S. not available.

INTEREST RATES

	3 mos	6 mos	1 year	2 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	15 year	20 year	30 year
U.S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
DM	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
FF	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
£	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Yen	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Sw	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Sc	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Den	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Fin	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Ital	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Port	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Spain	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Gr	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Bel	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Neth	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Swi	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Yug	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Cze	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Hun	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pol	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Czech	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2

to interbank deposits at \$1 million minimum for equivalent.

Dollar Rates

	3 mos	6 mos	1 year	2 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	15 year	20 year	30 year
U.S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2

Key Rates

	3 mos	6 mos	1 year	2 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	15 year	20 year	30 year
U.S.	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
DM	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
FF	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
£	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Yen	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Sw	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Sc	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Den	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Fin	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Ital	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Port	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Spain	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Gr	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Bel	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2



I REALLY
HATE TO HEAR
THAT

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAHVE
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

KWATE
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

YOPMIC
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

YALAWY
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ IN ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JOINT CUBIC COERCE DISMAY
 Answer: There's plenty of this when a woman doesn't have a vibrator.

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	C	LOW		HIGH	C	LOW
Austria	52	52	52	Belgium	31	31	31
Sweden	65	65	65	China	27	27	27
Switzerland	72	72	72	Hong Kong	30	30	30
Denmark	73	73	73	India	28	28	28
France	74	74	74	New Delhi	36	36	36
Germany	75	75	75	Philippines	35	35	35
Italy	76	76	76	Singapore	35	35	35
Japan	77	77	77	Taiwan	36	36	36
Netherlands	78	78	78	Thailand	34	34	34
Spain	79	79	79	Turkey	32	32	32
United Kingdom	80	80	80				
United States	81	81	81				
West Germany	82	82	82				
Yugoslavia	83	83	83				
Finland	84	84	84				
Sweden	85	85	85				
Switzerland	86	86	86				
Denmark	87	87	87				
France	88	88	88				
Germany	89	89	89				
Italy	90	90	90				
Japan	91	91	91				
Netherlands	92	92	92				
Spain	93	93	93				
United Kingdom	94	94	94				
United States	95	95	95				
West Germany	96	96	96				
Yugoslavia	97	97	97				
Finland	98	98	98				
Sweden	99	99	99				
Switzerland	100	100	100				
Denmark	101	101	101				
France	102	102	102				
Germany	103	103	103				
Italy	104	104	104				
Japan	105	105	105				
Netherlands	106	106	106				
Spain	107	107	107				
United Kingdom	108	108	108				
United States	109	109	109				
West Germany	110	110	110				
Yugoslavia	111	111	111				
Finland	112	112	112				
Sweden	113	113	113				
Switzerland	114	114	114				
Denmark	115	115	115				
France	116	116	116				
Germany	117	117	117				
Italy	118	118	118				
Japan	119	119	119				
Netherlands	120	120	120				
Spain	121	121	121				
United Kingdom	122	122	122				
United States	123	123	123				
West Germany	124	124	124				
Yugoslavia	125	125	125				
Finland	126	126	126				
Sweden	127	127	127				
Switzerland	128	128	128				
Denmark	129	129	129				
France	130	130	130				
Germany	131	131	131				
Italy	132	132	132				
Japan	133	133	133				
Netherlands	134	134					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Closings Prices in local currencies			Clos. Prev.			Clos. Prev.		
Western Pacific A	13.90	13.60	5314	3912				
Western Pacific B	N/A	N/A						
Western Pacific C	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific D	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific E	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific F	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific G	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific H	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific I	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific J	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific K	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific L	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific M	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific N	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific O	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific P	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific Q	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific R	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific S	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific T	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific U	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific V	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific W	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific X	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific Y	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific Z	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AA	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AB	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AC	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AD	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AE	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AF	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AG	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AH	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AI	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AJ	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AK	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AL	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AM	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AN	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AO	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AP	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AQ	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AR	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AS	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AT	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AU	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AV	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AW	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AX	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AY	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific AZ	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BA	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BB	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BC	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BD	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BE	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BF	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BG	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BH	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BI	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BJ	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BK	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BL	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BM	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BN	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BO	13.90	13.60						
Western Pacific BP	13.90	13.60						
Western								

Hope is not so much a character as a stream of epithets. Almost every sentence in "Hope Diamond Refuses" is crowded with would-be wisecracks as Owens keeps trying to make something out of nothing. Hope was married to a "Ustianian" prince she met in New York City and divorced him for reasons that are not very clear in order to grouse in a Greenwich Village basement.

NONFICTION	
WIREED BY Bob Wozniak and	1
THE KENNEDYS' by American Dramatists,	
by Peter Collier and David Horowitz	13
THE NIGHTMARE YEARS: 1946-1949, by	
WILLIAM S. BAYARD	2
THE FIRE FROM WITHIN, by Carlos	
Castaneda	4
IN GOD'S NAME, by David A. Valley	
THE FIVE FINGER PLAINS, by Rose-	
lynn Carter	4
THE MARCH OF FOLLY, by Barbara W.	
Teuchmann	7
ONE WRITER'S BEGINNING, by Eudora	
Welch	7
MOTHERHOOD: The Second Oldest	
Profession, by Susan S. Faderman	10
PAST IMPERFECT, by Jean Cullins	
BALLS, by Gary Nettles and Peter Colman	11
SEAYOR, by Edw. L. Koch with William	
Ranch	6
POWERPLAY, by Mary Cunningham	
THE FIVE FINGER PLAINS, by Rose-	
lynn Carter	4
CAVEAT, by Alexander M. Haig Jr.	
GOOD MORNING, MARY SUNSHINE,	
by Bob Greene	13
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	
EAT TO WIN, by Robert Haas	1
BOOK WITHOUT A NAME, by Kit Wil-	
son	1
WEBSTER'S NINTH COLLEAGUE	
DICTIONARY	2
NOTHING DANGEROUS, by Robert G. Allen	
HOUSE OF CONGRESS, DIC-	
TIONARY	2

By Alan Truscot

ON the diagramed deal, East and West were trying to avoid elimination in the short run rather than the long run in a double knockout play. North-South bid aggressively and reached a dubious game contract.

West led the ace and another heart, and South won in dummy. He entered his hand with a spade to the ace and led a club. West put up his ace and shifted to a low diamond. South put up the ace in dummy, and the moment of truth had arrived.

East made the key play by unblocking his diamond king. Now there was no way for South to allow the loss of two diamond tricks and go down to defeat. If East had retained his diamond king, as almost all players would do, the declarer would have had a chance.

With or without drawing a second trump, South could then have ruffed a heart high, crossed to the club king, and ruffed dummy's heart winner with a high trump. Then the diamond lead would have ended played East. He would have been forced to give a ruff and stuff, and a diamond loser would have disappeared from the dummy.

NORTH
 ♠ K J 7 6
 ♥ Q 8 2
 ♦ A 8 3
 ♣ R J

WEST (D)
 ♠ 5 3 2
 ♥ 7 5 3
 ♦ Q J 6 3
 ♣ A Q 8 5

EAST
 ♠ 4
 ♥ 9 6 4
 ♦ K 10 4
 ♣ 10 8 4

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q 10 9 8
 ♥ 10 7
 ♦ 10 9 7 2
 ♣ 7 3

East and West were vulnerable
 The bidding:
 West North East South
 1 ♠ 1♦ 1♥ 1♠
 Pass Pass 3♦ Pass
 Pass Pass 4♦ Pass
 5♦

West led the heart ace.

